EVENING EDITION

Japan Times & Advertiser

Incorporating
The JAPAN CHRONICLE and The JAPAN MAIL

EVENING EDITION

No. 15,702 (THE 17th YEAR of SHOWA) TOKYO, TUESDAY, DECEMBER 15, 1942 Price 8 Sen

FLASH

Planes Hit Chittagong

IMPERIAL HEADQUARTERS, Noon, December 15.—Army air forces operating in the Burma area raided the port of Chittagong on December 5 and 10, and caused serious damages to British planes, shipping and military equipment. Important results revealed up to the present are as follows:

I. Damages caused to the enemy:
- **A. Planes shot down 10**
  (Of the number, those uncertain 3)
- **B. Ships sunk 7**
  Ships, heavily or otherwise damaged 10
  Ships set on fire 4 to 5
- **C. Land equipment:**
  Eight direct hits on railway stations, wharves and warehouses
  Railway train burned 1

II. Our damages:
Planes that have not yet returned 2.

CHINA'S JOURNALISTS ADVOCATE WAR PARTICIPATION BY NANKING TO AID ANGLO-AMERICAN DEFEAT

Time Ripe to Fulfill Other Half of Dr. Sun's Revolution

SHARE NIPPON'S TASK

By Arrangement with the Asahi
(Special to the Japan Times Advertiser)

SHANGHAI, December 14. With the ever-enhancing spirit of cooperation of the National Government of China at Nanking with Nippon in the prosecution of the War of Greater East Asia, Chinese journalists are advocating the participation of China in the current war in more effective cooperation.

Typical of such cries is an assertion made by Chou Hua-Jen, who represented China at the Greater East Asia Literary Assembly held recently in Tokyo. In his article entitled. "Why China Should Take Part in The War," contributed to the Hsin Chungkou Pao dated Monday, Mr. Chou insisted that China should participate in the current war to free itself from the clutches of Anglo-Americans.

His article in gist follows.

"Why must I insist upon the participation in the War of Greater East Asia? In a word, I insist upon the participation for the realization of the Greater Asia principle, as instructed by Sun Yat-sen, Father of the Chinese Republic.

"Some may raise an opposition by saying that Dr. Sun was opposed to the Chinese particpation in the first World War.

"But, we must have a full knowledge of the fact that Dr. Sun was opposed to the Chinese participation in the last World War because he recognized that the war was being fought for the sake of imperialism.

"However, Dr. Sun was not necessarily opposed to all the wars as is clearly indicated in his speech delivered in Kobe on the subject of 'Great Asia Principles.'

"The China Affair which has continued for five years is not only a loss to the two nations of Nippon and China, but also a grave loss o the whole of Asia which must resist in one body against the Anglo-America aggression.

Two Should Fight Together

"In the course of the construction of the Great Asia Principles, China never intends to court the downfall of a powerful comrade engaged in the war, while Nippon, too, does not want to ruin China, who should be a great comrade in the war.

"The two nations of Nippon and China should not be enemies, but comrades in the establishment of Greater East Asia. This is not our mere slogan, but what history dictates us to follow.

"Should we remain to be an onlooker in the War of Greater East Asia, we would give up our status of an independent nation and also our right of existence.

"Other oppressed nations in Asia are expecting China to aid them in their emancipation. Yet, we are killing each other in China. Such is not only contrary to the expectation of us, but also a shame to our holy flag hoisted by our national revolution.

"The War of Greater East Asia is different in many respects from the last World War. Firstly, the War of Greater East Asia is being fought for the oppressed Asiatic races to overthrow imperialism.

Asia Has Responsibility

"Moreover, we are bound to liquidate the Anglo-American evils by our own hands by participating in the current war. Thirdly, the War of Greater East Asia is for the Asiatics, and therefore all the Asiatics are being held responsible for the prosecution of the current war.

"The participation in the last World War brought about the Anglo-American oppression contrary to our expectation, but by rising in arms in the current War of Greater East Asia we would recover our independence.

"Lastly, our participation in the last World War was against the cause of the national revolution. On the other hand by taking part in the current war we will act to

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President of Finland Asserts That Finns Will Fight to Victory

President Risto Ryti of Finland expressed a firm determination of the Finnish people to fight the war, in a nationwide radio hookup on December 13, according to a Helsinki dispatch to Domei. He said: "The people of Finland will fight until victory is won. They know well that they are engaged in war with their lives at stake and are determined to go through many difficulties and hardships lying before them."

ACTIVITIES CONTINUE FOR INDIAN FREEDOM

Leaders Still Free From British Claws Busy With Underground Movements

Tokyo Shimbun

BANGKOK, December 14.—Leaders of the Indian radical movements who escaped the arrest of the British authorities in India are continuing their subterranean but animated activities, it is indicated by information reaching here.

Indicative of the above situation is the meeting last Saturday held in Allahabad by Indian radical movement leaders including the President of the Hindu Mahasabha Party, representatives of the Sikh race and others. In the meeting, it is reported, they discussed a draft plan to be banded to the Indian Moslem League, which stands in the way of the settlement of the political problems under the current situation.

With the Indian Moslem League's approval of the draft plan intended for the settlement of the dissension and friction among the Indian political parties, a conference is expected to be held between the Indian National Congress Party and the Moslem League.

In the meantime, the disturbance is still raging in various parts of India, with bomb-explosion cases increasing in number, according to reports received here.

2 Indians Injured

As the result of the explosion of bombs in front of the Calcutta Chamber of Commerce and Industry, two Indians were severely injured, while in the city of Ahmedabad similar cases occurred in succession. In a central street of the city, buildings were destroyed or damaged due to the bomb-explosion, and police stations were subjected to incessant attacks by masses.

In Bombay, the police authorities arrested a large number of anti-British elements belonging to the India National Congress Party. This round-up developed into a disturbance in which a policeman was killed and 11 others injured severely, while over 50 Indians were taken into custody.

In addition to the aggravating situation which resulted from anti-British sentiment, a famine took place in the southern parts of Bombay Province, making the situation more serious. As the result, it is reported, the provincial government authorities have been obliged to appropriate 50,000 rupees for relief purpose.

SOVIET ATTITUDE COOL

Apathetic Toward Proposed Visit to Kuibishev by Madame Chiang

Domei

STOCKHOLM, December 13.—Soviet governmental circles are indifferent toward the proposed visit of Soong Mei-lin, wife of Chiang Kai-shek, to Kuibishev since the Soviet Union is determined to maintain friendly relations with Japan, reports carried by the London Daily Telegraph reaching here today revealed.

Since her arrival in Washington ostensibly to undergo medical treatment, Madame Chiang has maintained a busy schedule, conferring with Eleanor Roosevelt, wife of the American president, and other prominent persons. Madame Chiang has revealed to them her intention of visiting the Red capital on her way home to Chungking.

3,000 SOVIET TANKS DESTROYED BY REICH FROM NOV. 21-DEC. 13

1,568 Blasted in Abortive Enemy Attacks in Kalinin, Lake Ilmen Sectors

RED ARMS INEFFICIENT

Strength of Russians Has Decreased, States Reich High Command

Domei

BERLIN, December 14.—Some 3,000 Soviet tanks were destroyed by the German forces on the Eastern Front from November 21 to December 13, it was announced by the German High Command at noon today.

Of this large number of damaged tanks, the announcement pointed out, 1,568 were blasted around Kalinin and Lake Ilmen from November 21 up to yesterday in the Soviet counter-offensives which ended in failure. The Soviet army in these sectors again staged some counter-offensives today, which resulted in their loss of 31 tanks, the announcement added.

Soviet Arms Are Poor

Domei

BERLIN, December 14.—Attributing the failure of the Soviet winter counter-offensive in the Eastern Front chiefly to the inefficiency of arms, the German High Command made public the following opinion today:

In view of the bitter experiences they had during last winter, the German forces, operating in the Eastern Front, have taken positive offensives this winter and consequently the Soviet forces have suffered great damages every time they launched counter-offensives. The strength of the enemy fighting services has been decreased decidedly as compared with the strength possessed at the start of the counter-attacks.

The Soviet units, it was often discovered, were composed of old soldiers of 50 or 60 years old and of young boys of about 17 years old who have undergone hardly any military training.

The armament of the enemy forces, meanwhile, has shown no signs of improvement as compared with that of last winter. The T34-type 28-ton tanks, which made their first appearance in the battlefield in autumn last year, have fallen remarkably in quality. The rapid-firing guns also remain as inefficient as in the past.

In the counter-attacks hitherto made, the Soviet forces have lost a colossal number of airplanes, tanks, heavy guns, field guns ,trench mortars, machine-guns and light fire-arms. It is noted in this connection, that the Soviet ammunition industry is in a state whereby the losses cannot be compensated immediately.

SWISS PROTEST TO U.S.

Rap Unlawful Flying of Planes Over Switzerland

Domei

ZURICH, December 13.—Against the repeated unlawful violation of neutrality of the United States airforce in flying over Swiss territory, the Swiss Government lodged a strong protest to the Washington Government yesterday, and today all Swiss newspapers severely criticized the unlawful operation of American airplanes.

Swiss newspapers vehemently declare that American planes are flying over Switzerland almost every night, and not only are they violating the neutrality law, but also causing damages in Switzerland. "If Switzerland does nothing and lets them violate our neutrality in such a manner, that will be equal to our losing independence." the papers said.

Shanghai Hotels Must Report

C.P.S.

SHANGHAI, December 13.—All hotels in the Settlement have received instructions from the Shanghai Hotel Owners' Guild to the effect that hereafter the number of guests registered in the hotels as well as other conditions should be reported monthly to the Guild which in turn will transmit the reports to the Shanghai Municipal Police. According to police regulations, guests must show their residence cards when registering at a hotel.

GRIP OF ROOSEVELT TIGHTENS OVER U.S.

Congressional Powers on Wane As Brain Trusters Wield Big Influence

DICTATORSHIP IN EFFECT

Group of Men Under President Responsible for Present War Situation

By Arrangement with the Asahi
(Special to the Japan Times Advertiser)

BUENOS AIRES, December 13.—The Roosevelt Administration in America has rapidly increased its dictatorial power in all its nefarious practice. It was this same dictatorship that plunged the American nation into a futile war.

One thing noted in this connection is the remarkable rise in power of those close to President Franklin D. Roosevelt including the Brain Trusters and a bunch of Congressmen. Through these people the drafting of that outrageous demands to Nippon just before the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia was made, it is said.

This tendency has gradually led to the decline of the influence of Congress. The Republicans, the opposition, have little to put up against the Government's party, especially in matters connected with the American prosecution of the present war. The party members ever proclaim that they will give full support to the present Administration on the latter's effort to bring in the final victory in the war.

There are, it is alleged, 44 men regarded closely connected with the President. It is these men who often visit the White House to converse freely with the President on matters connected with the administrative affairs.

Gives Description

Life, one of the most popular weeklies in America, in its issue of October 26, gives a general description of these men. The magazine calls these people the closest to the President.

Those who rank first among these 44 men, according to the weekly, are nine men generally called the "White House Gang" because they daily frequent the White House, especially Roosevelt's sitting room named the "Oval Room." The next group is composed of eight New Dealers supposed to be the most adamant supporters of the presidential dictatorship.

Those ranking third are the seven high officials of the Government, who, for some reason or other, have close ties with the President. The whole list of the men is complete with the addition of 18 Congressmen and another two whose work is to concoct most suitable ideologies for the Roosevelt Administration.

Anti-Inflationists Busy

Among the so-called "White House Gang" is Harry Hopkins, chief of the Production Planning Board, regarded a special assistant to the President, and James Burns, recently appointed head of the Economic Stability Bureau. It is this latter who now leads the anti-inflation campaign in the United States. To this group also belong David Niles, Harold Smith, Stephen Early, secretary to the President, and Benjamin Cohen.

Niles is known as closely connected with the President on the formation of important administrative

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FRANCE LAYS FAITH IN GERMAN VICTORY

Premier Laval States Reich Win Would Eradicate Menace Of Bolshevism

SAYS COOPERATION VITAL

Madagascar Island Placed Under Administration of De Gaullist Regime

Domei

VICHY, December 14.—France places her absolute trust in German victory, Premier Pierre Laval announced yesterday in his press interview here.

"I could most explicitly say that France is anxiously looking forward to German victory in the current war. Our country will be cleared of the menace of Bolshevism only through German victory," the French Premier stated.

"Some people," he added, "are indifferent with Bolshevism. I call these people dull-heads or blinded. I know that our country has suffered greatly from her recent warfare. I earnestly hope, however, that France will recover her position, which will only be realized through our close cooperation with Germany."

Madagascar Rule Settled

Domei

LISBON, December 14.—Madagascar Island has been placed under the De Gaullist administration. In this connection, the British Foreign Office, according to a London dispatch today made the following announcement regarding the administration of the island:

"An agreement has just been reached between Foreign Secretary Major R. Anthony Eden and the De Gaullist regime on the civil administration in Madagascar. The administration of the island, it has been agreed, will be transferred to the De Gaullist Government which in this connection promises the administrative system will be formed so as to meet the British strategic requirements."

More Workers for Germany

Domei

VICHY, December 14.—In accordance with its agreement with the German Government concerning the offering of labor, the French Government has decided to dispatch another group of 15,000 French workers to Germany.

Of the 22,500 Frenchmen now working in Germany, it is said, only 6,000 including 2,000 technicians, are from the unoccupied area. The group of 15,000 laborers will consist largely of those from the unoccupied region.

In this connection, Premier Pierre Laval made a statement that any individual or organization who plans to interfere with Germany's employment of French laborers or to hinder its labor planning shall be subjected to severe punishment.

U.S. Cruiser Limps Into Port

Domei

LISBON, December 11.—The U.S. A-class cruiser, San Francisco, 9,950 tons, which had been severely damaged by the Imperial Navy in the Battle of the Solomon Islands, managed to reach San Francisco today, information from San Francisco reports. The cruiser will be repaired there.

AXIS FORCES BLAST OFFENSIVE BY ENEMY IN CYRENAICA FRONT

Britishers Armed With Heavy Equipment Meet Doom in Futile Attack

15 WARPLANES DOWNED

2 Forts Taken in Tunisia After Foe Repulsed From Strong Positions

Domei

BERLIN, December 14.—The British attempt to break into the Axis positions held by the forces under Field-Marshal Erwin Rommel, started early Saturday morning with powerful tank, infantry and artillery units along the extensive front but the attempt was a complete failure, it was revealed by the German High Command today.

The entire Cyrenaican front was quiet on Sunday and British forces were merely trying to collect bodies left on the field and attend to the wounded.

Enemy scouting units including tank corps approached the Axis line on Sunday night, but they suffered serious damages hitting mines.

Early this morning, there were small conflicts between the enemy scouting parties and Field-Marshal Rommel's forces, but the enemy suffered many casualties because of the mines they encountered on Saturday night.

Despite the bad weather, Axis air forces bombed the enemy supply lines all night long on Sunday, and also destroyed 15 enemy planes at the airfields in the Egyptian frontier and the western part of Cyrenaica.

Moreover, Axis air units attacked the British supply corps on the coast road all day long on Sunday and smashed 23 trucks.

Routed in Tunisia

Domei

BERLIN, December 14.—According to a field dispatch reaching here today, the enemy forces in Tunisia were routed westward by the Axis forces which gained many war trophies.

According to the dispatch, the Axis forces in Tunisia commenced their drive southwestward from the west of Tebourba on Sunday, capturing two enemy forts after a fierce engagement.

In the battle, the enemy fled westward, leaving behind 10 tanks, four tractors, 16 trucks, guns, ammunition, other supplies in large quantities. The Axis forces also destroyed 15 tanks, in addition to capturing many war prisoners.

Meanwhile, it is reported that the enemy forces in other sectors are cautiously evading to exchange fire with the Axis forces.

9 Foe Planes Downed

Domei

ROME, December 14.—On the war situation in North Africa, the Italian High Command announced today as follows:

On the Cyrenaican front, fierce shelling took place between the Axis and enemy artillery, while on Sunday German fighters shot down nine enemy planes with the Axis anti-aircraft guns claiming three other planes.

In the Tunisian front, the Axis air forces are dealing severe blows to enemy supply bases, particularly the port of Bone by relentless bombings day and night.

Meanwhile, the enemy air force raided Susa in Tunisia, causing many casualties among the non-combatants.

Freighter Hit at Bone

Domei

BERLIN, December 14.—The Axis air forces today scored a fatal hit on an enemy's middle-size cargo-boat in the harbor of Bone, Algeria, it is reported.

Some Axis fighter formations, the report added, blasted many enemy tanks on the Tunisian fronts.

The German bombers over the Cyrenaican front, another report revealed, staged severe bombings on Benghazi harbor. The same bombers then raided an air base and the concentration of a large enemy unit, damaging them severely.

Some Axis fighters operating over the Mediterranean Sea yesterday engaged in a close air combat with an enemy formation, which resulted in the shooting down of 12 hostile planes inclusive of two four-engine bombers. Still another report disclosed that an Axis bomber unit in its combat over a desert zone downed five four-engine bombers.

ANNIVERSARY OF EPOCHAL PACT BETWEEN NIPPON AND THAILAND SHOWS TIE GREATLY ENHANCED

Both Nations Marking Memorable Occasion On December 21

GOOD RESULTS GAINED

By Arrangement with the Asahi
(Special to the Japan Times Advertiser)

BANGKOK, December 14.—December 21 marks the first anniversary of the conclusion of the Defensive and Offensive Alliance between Nippon and Thailand. For the last one year, the relationship between the two countries has become closer and more friendly while in the hearts of the people of Thailand has grown a bright hope for the construction of a New Order in East Asia.

On this occasion, when the first anniversary of the conclusion of the alliance is at hand, it is interesting to review the past one year's political and economic trends in Thailand, all of which have been symbolic of Nippon-Thai amity, and simultaneously, have been vital factors for the promotion of closer friendly relations between the two brother nations.

Paid Deep Consideration

Prior to the signing of the Thai-Nippon Defensive and Offensive Alliance, an agreement was reached between the two countries concerning the passage of the Imperial Forces through Thai territory. The agreement was made, be it noted, at 12:30 p.m. on December 8. At that time, the War of Greater East Asia had already started. This fact attests to the justness of Nippon's fundamental political attitude toward Thailand, for, in the negotiations over the passage of the Imperial Forces through Thailand, our authorities, paying deep consideration to the position of Thailand, did not fail to take the just measure of obtaining Thailand's consent through negotiations, in spite of the fact that the strategical necessity urgently demanded the prompt move of the fighting services.

This just and fair principle of Nippon has always been and is now being strictly observed. The sincerity, on the part of Nippon exerted a favorable effect on the relations between the two countries.

On December 11, or three days after the Imperial Forces had entered Thai territory, an understanding was made for the Nippon-Thai Defensive-Offensive Pact. The swiftness with which the same agreement was made was also due to Nippon's fair attitude and also to the due appreciation of it on the part of the Thai authorities.

It presented a knotty problem, however, to effect a wholesale change of the national system of Thailand which had so far been in line with the Anglo-American rule. Premier Field-Marshal Luang Pibul Songgram had to overcome many difficulties to execute this national change.

Reformation Effected

On January 25 this year, Thailand declared war on America and Britain. As the first step to set up the wartime national system, Premier Songgram carried out a reshuffle in his Cabinet in March and thus the political foundation was established for subsequent economic reformations. Meanwhile, the phenomenal development of the War of Greater East Asia enabled the people to Thailand to harbor a bright future for the creation of a New Order.

The dispatch of a congratulation mission headed by Lieutenant-General Phya Phahol Pholphyayuha Sena,, to Nippon in April was a manifestation of the national gratitude and felicitation of Thailand for Nippon. The amity between the two countries was further strengthened when former Premier Koki Hirota and his suite visited Thailand to repay the courtesy extended by Lieutenant-General Sena's mission.

In May, an announcement was made of the Thai forces' entry into the Shan States in Burma and the close collaboration of the Nippon and Thai fighting services was made public.

Despite the complicated problems pertaining to the Chinese residents in Thailand, the Thai Government decisively recognized the National

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Shortage of Metals Compels U.S. to Build Wood Transport Planes

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, December 14.—In desperate efforts to cope with ever-increasing shortage of metals, the American Aircraft Corporation has begun to manufacture experimentally wooden military transport planes since March, according to a dispatch from New York yesterday. It is reported that the wooden aircraft has a wing span of 108 feet and length of 68 feet and is equipped with two motors of 1,200 horsepower. The wooden planes will be used chiefly for the transport of troops, but it is claimed they can carry field artillery pieces.

5 BRITISH VESSELS SUNK BY REICH NAVY

Speed Boats Attack Convoy Off East English Coast—Tanker Set on Fire

Domei

BERLIN, December 14.—The German High Command, in its communique today on the achievements of the German high-speed boats last Saturday off the eastern coast of the British mainland, stated:

"Our high-speed boats, known as the 'sea hounds' of the German Navy, today attacked a convoy of enemy merchantmen. They sank five fully loaded enemy ships, totaling 15,000 tons, besides causing fire to break out aboard a 3,000-ton enemy tanker, which sank soon thereafter.

"The German high-speed boats discovered the convoy of enemy merchantmen on the night of December 12 off the English coast. A severe bombardment was instantly started by our boats, with gunfire concentrated on the front and rear of the convoy. This, however, met with no success at first because of attacks by enemy destroyers.

"Then a storm flotilla was organized among the German high-speed boats, and a wedge was fiercely driven into the very center of the enemy formation. An enemy merchantman of 4,000 tons was the first to be sunk. Two torpedoes were the cause of its fatal end. A few minutes later two more enemy ships of the 2,500-ton class were sent to the bottom.

"A new storm flotilla was dispatched from the German side soon after. This daring unit, made easy work of sinking two more enemy merchantmen of the 3,000-ton class.

"Our high-speed boats, then returned to their base, unscathed. On their way they found an enemy tanker full loaded with oil which proved an easy prey to the victorious German warships. The tanker, after suffering a direct hit by a few torpedoes disappeared into the sea."

NEW YORK STRIKE AFFECTS DELIVERY OF NEWSPAPERS

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, December 14.—No morning newspapers appeared this morning in New York City because of the strike of the Newspaper Delivery Union. The strike was caused by the rupture of a negotiation that had been progressing between the Newspaper Delivery Union and the American Newspaper Publishers' Association.

Some newspapers sold their morning editions at the entrances of their offices this morning. The tabloid papers that have a circulation of some 4,000,000 daily, are not affected by the strike.

It was the first time New Yorkers had no morning papers since the newspaper men's strike in 1923.

Italians to Visit Turkey

Domei

ROME, December 14.—It has been decided that Italian representatives will shortly visit Ankara and open negotiations with the Turkish Government for the conclusion of an Italian-Turkish commercial agreement.

ROOSEVELT BEHIND ANGLO-U.S. TROUBLE

London Papers Denounce Churchill Policy Toward Darlan Puppet Regime

President Franklin Roosevelt is now building a hornet's nest round his ears by his policy of supporting the rebel regime headed by Admiral Jean Francois Darlan in North Africa, according to a Lisbon dispatch to Domei.

The Soviet Government, the dispatch says, is reported to have filed a protest with both the American and British Governments against their support of the Darlan regime. Meanwhile, a London dispatch says that the British Labor Union has adopted a counter resolution to the British support of the Darlan regime.

Following this, the weekly publication, the New Statesman and Nation, organ of Leftists in Britain, has printed an article harshly denouncing the Roosevelt policy in this connection, pointing out that the British nation has not been fighting through hardships since the start of the war for the purpose of establishing Fascism in Morocco.

London newspapers, the dispatch further reports, are approaching Prime Minister Winston Churchill to make public the details of circumstances leading up to the support of the Darlan regime. When the House of Commons sat in camera on this question and Churchill rose up for explanation he was greeted by silence of the attending members, while usually he is given a big applause.

The Manchester Guardian in its issue of December 12 said: "Had Darlan been decided upon as head of the new regime after all, this would break the step of anti-Axis countries."

Rigid Censorship

As a rift has begun among the enemy countries affecting their mutual cooperation in the war the dispatch adds, newspaper censorship by the American and British Governments has apparently become more vigorous than ever. A London dispatch to the Ya in Madrid reports as follows:

"British newspaper correspondents in the United States are now prohibited to add their viewpoints and opinions to simple facts. For example, comments and criticisms on the British Indian policy, which are printed in American newspapers and magazines, are strictly censored. On the other hand the same is true of the British Government's censorship policy. Anything that is believed as detrimental to the relations of the United Nations is censored."

A Stockholm dispatch to the Yomiuri-Hochi says, the Anglo-American confrontation born out of the question concerning the recommendation of the rebel leader Darlan for the post of Chief of State of France is growing serious daily. When questioned at a meeting behind closed doors in the House of Commons, regarding the assumption of the post of Chief of State by Darlan, Churchill answered that he was told so by President Roosevelt on phone only after the matter was agreed upon between Darlan and Major-General Dwight D. Eisenhauer, Commander-in-chief of the the United States forces in North Africa.

This answer of Churchill indicates lack of understanding between America and Britain, and Churchill's utter disregard for Roosevelt's opinion. Parliament atmosphere on this question is extremely unfavorable, as the vacillating attitude of the British Government and the arbitrary policy of Roosevelt are being made objects of severe condemnation in England.

Foreign Secretary Major R. Anthony Eden, when questioned on this issue, answered that he was not in a position to make a definite answer before Christmas.

Meanwhile, Roosevelt continues to follow a policy of supporting Darlan, and Secretary of State Cordell Hull when interviewed by representatives of the De Gaullist regime on December 9 remained non-committal. The Anglo-American confrontation will have a serious bearing upon the general war situation in North Africa, according to the same dispatch.

Lienyunkang Work Begins

C.P.S.

LIENYUNKANG, December 13.—A gigantic engineering project for the conversion of Lienyunkang, the eastern terminus of the Lunghai Railway, into a first-class harbor and involving an expenditure of $40,000,000 was set in motion recently.

China Bank Expands

C.P.S.

SHANGHAI, December 13.—Banks and native banks have commenced to deposit reserve funds with the Shanghai branch of the Central Reserve Bank of China in accordance with regulations of the Ministry of Finance governing financial concerns in the country.

Planting Cotton in P. I.

Cotton ranks next in importance to mineral resources in the Philippines economic world. Although the cultivation of the plant was started at the time the islands were under the Spanish dominion, the cultivation method as practiced by the farmers is still extremely primitive and the quality of the product poor. To cope with the situation, the Japanese Military Administration authorities in the Philippines have distributed superior cotton plant seeds from Japan, China, and Manchoukuo among the people, besides calling Nipponese technicians well versed in the line to the Philippines to direct the farmers there.

Above photo shows a Filipino girl sowing cotton seeds, while in the bottom picture the girls are weeding the fields.

Press Comments

Tuesday, December 15

ASAHI—Smash the American Fraud

NICHI NICHI—Three Allies Unanimous in Expression of Resolve

YOMIURI HOCHI—Franco-German Cooperation

Smash the American Fraud

ASAHI—Most loquacious is the United States in discussing imaginary peace after the war. It is already obvious what the post-war order of which it talks is really worth.

On October 1 last year, Secretary of the Navy Frank Knox declared that the navies of Britain and the United States should work together to maintain peace and order over the seas of the world. Even within the United States itself this proposal was vehemently denounced but the attitude of a policeman to watch over the peace and order of the world has persisted among the leaders of the United States Government.

What is the peace which the United States contemplates? President Roosevelt speaks of four freedoms—freedom of speech, freedom of faith, freedom from want and freedom from menace. Peace, however, presupposes justice and morality. Lacking justice and morality, how can they achieve peace, much less such freedoms? Secretary of State Cordell Hull is apt to advocate reciprocity in commerce but where is reciprocity in shutting out Orientals from the United States, discriminating against Negroes who are legally its own citizens, raising high tariff walls and monopolizing Central and South America? What brazen effrontry to speak of reciprocal commerce after smashing so many international economic conferences by its selfish claims!

The 100,000,000 people of Nippon in iron solidarity are undertaking the chastisement of the wrongdoing United States by means of their superb armed force. This chastisement is aimed not merely at the rise of Greater East Asia. We trust that the countries of Latin America groaning under the selfish imperialistic policy of the United States, too, readily understand at heart the pure motives animating Nippon. We intend, therefore, to smash the American fraud. The 1,000,000,000 people of Greater East Asia, too, should reflect on the fraud which had been perpetrated on them and reflect on the justice and ethical splendor of the path Nippon is walking.

Three Allies Unanimous in Expression of Resolve

NICHI NICHI—The people of Nippon no longer have anything to learn from anybody as to the absolute meaning of the war we are now fighting. Having fought and won the first year of the war, we have just renewed our resolve to fight the second year on the basis of our firm grasp of the absolute meaning of this war, a second year which has already shown us the long-war nature of the conflict.

We are gratified to note that on the occasion of the exchange broadcasts with Germany and Italy in commemoration of the first anniversary of the military alliance pact the resolves expressed by our allies are exactly the same.

Foreign Minister Joachim von Ribbentrop of Germany says: "The enemy has publicly declared that its war aim is to annihilate Germany and Italy and then Nippon. Consequently, the officers and men of Nippon, Italy and Germany know well that the war hereafter will be further intensified. At the same time, they have iron confidence in their own exceptional abilities and superiority over the enemy proved by the long chain of victories they have won."

Foreign Minister Count Galiazzo Ciano of Italy ends his speech with a passage from Premier Benito Mussolini's recent oration: 'The field of battle is steadily expanding. Civilization today is now at a crisis and the question whether it shall live or not must be answered in no uncertain terms. There is only one duty we must perform now. To fight."

It should not be forgotten, as Foreign Minister Ciano says, that the tripartite military alliance among Germany, Italy and Nippon was not concluded against any particular country or as a threat to any but nations hostile to the three countries. It was concluded out of the fundamental necessity of the three nations to claim their just demands for living space and their historic and natural positions in the world. On this point, the United States and Britain must be well aware. The three nations had no choice but to join hands if they were to live. The United States and Britain then sought to break this alliance, thus bringing on the World War.

Recent reports indicate, however, that the United States and Britain have no time in which to reflect on such matters. They are making frantic efforts to make reforms and adjustments in their fighting strength. A campaign of major proportions is about to develop in North Africa. We do not doubt, from recent dispatches, that Germany and Italy are well prepared to smash any counter-move by the Anglo-American camp. At this critical moment in history, we must not fall behind our allies in our war efforts.

Franco-German Cooperation

YOMIURI-HOCHI—French Chief of State Marshal Henri P. Petain's reply to Reichsfuehrer Adolf Hitler's letter indicates that the problem of Franco-German cooperation has reached its final stage. Since an armistice agreement was signed between Germany and France on June 25, 1940, the efforts Germany has made for adjustment of diplomatic relations between the two countries have not been slight. Germany throughout took an attitude to respect French sovereignty.

It might well be said that France at present faces a more serious crisis than it did in June, 1940. The fact is that although France is suffering aggression at the hands of America and Britain in its colonies, it is placed in a position utterly incapable of defending the colonies against the aggression by its own military power. Marshal Petain in his reply addressed to Reichsfuehrer Hitler states: "But no nation can exist a day without having a well-disciplined army." Because of this fact, therefore, re-examination of the French army is being held as necessary. Under the firm convictions that it is possible to attain Franco-German cooperation, Marshal Petain is trying to stay in France to the last and offer his endeavors for this cause.

If France even in the present stage of developments neglects its efforts to secure cooperation with Germany based on the spirit of the two nation's mutual trust and reliance, France itself must be said to be foolishly acting to commit suicide.

PAHANG STATE RICH IN NATURAL WEALTH

Population Not Over 200,000 Including Many Indians, Overseas Chinese

Pahang State begins at a distance of 120 miles from Kuala Lumpur and still remains a storehouse of natural resources. The thick forests which cover large parts of the state, abound in wild animals, among which elephants, tigers, wild oxen and snakes are the most prominent, says Domei in its description of the state.

Continuing it says, though in its entirety the state forms one-third of the whole of Malai Peninsula, its population is not more than 200,000. Wildness of its numerous forests is responsible for this sparseness of population. The Sakais who are a tribe, number about 10,000, the major percentage of the rest being Malaians. While other parts of Malai are mainly noted for the production of rubber and tin, and for the extensive activities of overseas Chinese. Pahang differs from them owing to the above causes.

Kuala Lupis Capital

Kuala Lupis, Betong and Kuantan which became well known in connection with the sinking of the Prince of Wales, are the largest of the towns of the state. The first named is the state's capital. The headquarters of the administrative offices of the government of Pahang are all situated in Kuala Lupis. The office buildings of the former government continue to be used as such under the Japanese administration. The Chinese, Malai and Indian officials are busy carrying on the work of the government in cooperation with the Japanese administrators in these buildings.

Kuala Lupis is situated in a mountainous area, and though a capital, is surrounded by thick forests. Even the inside of the town is not free from some wildness, as is seen from frequent hauntings of snakes and wild monkeys which appear everywhere. Even the short connecting drive, between the provincial governor's office and his residence, is not free from the visits of these reptiles and monkeys.

"On the day I arrived in Kuala Lupis, a state roundtable conference was in session which was being attended by delegates representing the Sultans, the Malai community, the Indians and the overseas Chinese," says the Domei representative. The chieftain of the Sakai tribe was also present. It was learned that the same chief had earlier presented the Japanese administration office with a beautiful five-feet ivory tusk. The main object of the conference was to devise ways and means of increasing food production in the state which had aroused much interest among the delegates.

The back of Kuala Lupis town presents an interesting sight owing to the proximity of the Pahang river, on the banks of which are seen tall tropical trees such as chingkai, palao, melbao, vesa and klui which seem to touch the sky. "At the time I visited the town the river was in full flood, the water overflowing its banks. The trunks of trees on the banks were submerged in water while the overhanging branches were playing on the water surface. The sight became more impressive when so many bamboo rafters appeared, drifting down the river under the skilful handling of the Malaians," writes the Domei correspondent. The big and heavy trees mentioned above are suitable for the supply of high-class timber, though it is a problem to find means of transport. The down current of the river can, however, solve that problem to some extent.

Roads Are Dangerous

Kuala Lupis and Kuantan are connected both by waterways and road. The road is said to be dangerous as wild elephants pester it. The elephants cause nuisance to fields also. Quite often, whole fields are laid waste in a single night by these wild elephants. In order to relieve the farmers of this trouble, two professional elephant catchers were employed by the Government, and in the opinion of the governor two were not sufficient.

Pahang abounds in crocodiles also, especially in Pekan at the mouth of the Pahang river. The native Malaians take it good sport to catch them, and they willingly catch them in any number when paid a price of three or four yen for each crocodile.

The government employs the Malaians and the Chinese to clear the jungles. The timber industry is also greatly encouraged. The production of coconut wine and other similar products are also undertaken, as they work out to be as remunerative as rubber and absinthe. A thorough survey of the possibilities of the state is far from completion, and hence it is no exaggeration to say that the area offers rosy promises for the future.

Strange as it is for an undeveloped state like Pahang, the visitor will be surprised by a natural zoological garden located in the northern part of it. It was originally planned by the British, and lies at a place 7,000 feet above sea level near the border of Kelantan province, and covers an area of 600,000 acres (2,400,000 chobu). The plan was to provide natural habitat for the animals of the zoo, and to protect the many rare birds and animals of Malai, especially tapirs, black rhinoceros and water buffaloes which have begun to decline in number in recent years. Elephants and snakes also would have their homes in the zoo. Suitable arrangement would be made for the convenience of sightseers to the zoo.

An extensive park the name of which was intended to be, "George V National Park" was in the making in Pahang when the British were in the occupation of Malay. The work was undertaken in 1937 as a memorial to the coronation of the British King. The cost of the undertaking was to be collected from all the provinces of Malai, and a part of the forest of Pahang was sectioned off for the purpose. When this park sees completion at the hands of the Japanese, it will be one vast and rare park in the Southern Regions.

To Close Kiangsu Tax Office

C.P.S.

NANKING, December 13.—The Executive Yuan adopted a proposal brought up by Chow Fu-hai, Minister of Finance, for the dissolution of the Kiangsu-Chekiang-Anhwei General Tax Bureau on January 1, 1943.

Sure Cure for Morphine Poisoning Is Discovered by Nippon Scientist

New Remedy Raises Volume of Glucuronic Acid in Body Which Absorbs Poison—Claimed to Be 100 Per Cent in Effectiveness by Dr. Sakai

A specific remedy for morphine poisoning has been discovered by virtue of which millions of morphine patients in China will be retrieved from the state of "living corpses" as they are generally termed, reports the Yomiuri-Hochi this morning.

The medicine is a substance which increases the volume of glucuronic acid in the human body, and the discoverer is Dr. Yoshio Sakai, president of the Koa Medical Institute and supreme advisory doctor to the National Government of China at Nanking. The result of Dr. Sakai's investigation on this specific remedy will be made public at the lecture meeting commemorating the 100th anniversary of the Opium War which will be held at the Sanshin Building at Hibiya at 5 p.m. tomorrow.

Morphine poisoning, be it remembered, has so far been considered unremediable by the medical circles of the world. Challenging this established conception, Dr. Sakai has conducted investigations on morphinism for many years and has recently discovered a medicine that is 100 per cent in effectiveness.

The morphine poison enters the brain and by paralyzing the nervous system, puts the patient into a state of a "living corpse." If, however, the poison can be removed from the body, the patient is cured automatically of morphinism.

According to this theory, Dr. Sakai concentrated his research on glucuronic acid which has the function of assimilating with any kind of poison with the resultant compound being ejected from the human body by the natural working of the kidneys. This substance exists in every human body in a small quantity but is not sufficient to remove a large quantity of morphine and alcoholic poison.

Dr. Sakai manufactured certain medicine which increases the glucuronic acid in human bodies. When this medicine was injected, a morphine patient was completely cured only in two weeks. The remarkable result was achieved also in the case of alcoholic patients.

Applying the medicine to 1,000 Chinese and 2,000 patients, Dr. Sakai discovered that it is 100 per cent in effectiveness. Applied to criminals suffering from alcoholic poisoning, the remedy converted them into good citizens.

Referring to this discovery, Dr. Sakai had the following to say:

"While I was with the Medical Department of the Tokyo Imperial University, I met with a case of skin disease, which was said to be incurable, but was remedied completely by the application of glucuronic acid.

"With the suggestion derived from this casual incident as the basis, I set to work on studying glucuronic acid and have at last discovered the remedy for morphine poisoning.

"Several years ago, a part of the results of my investigation was publicized at the convention of the League of Nations held in Geneva. The scholars of the Anglo-American countries, which countries employed opium in their colonial policy, smothered up the discovery, although they were surprised at the effect of the remedy."

Ethiopian Government Declares War Against Nippon, Germany, Italy

Domei

LISBON, December 14.—The Ethiopian Legation at London announced today that the Ethiopian Government has declared war against Nippon, Germany and Italy, it is reported from London.

Nippon-Thai Amity Greatly Enhanced During Last 1 Year

(Continued from Page 1)

Government of China at Nanking on the occasion of the anniversary of the outbreak of the China Affair which fell on July 7.

In the economic sphere, the Thai Government announced the severance of the Thai baht, from the British pound on February 1. Subsequent to the negotiations between the Nipponese authorities and the visiting Thai economic mission headed by Nai Vanich Pananond, Director-General of the Department of Commerce, the yen-baht parity was materialized on April 22. In compliance wtih Thailand's proposal, the Bank of Nippon offered a loan of ¥200,000,000 to Thailand, thus assuring the soundness of the baht.

Pleased With Gifts

Recently two presents from Nippon greatly pleased the people of Thailand. One was the gift of large amounts of goods as aid to the sufferers of the great flood that visited Thailand last summer. Through this magnanimous move by Nippon, the people of Thailand have come to realize the friendship of the Nipponese toward them.

The other present consisted of Nipponese motion pictures, which have recently been released in Bangkok. This greatly appealed to the cinema-goers in Thailand and won unexpected popularity.

Compared with the very close relationship in the economic and political fields, however, the cultural understanding between the two nations has much room for improvement as yet. Under such circumstances, it is quite opportune and significant that the two countries are now deliberating over the conclusion of the Nippon-Thailand Culture Agreement.

Journalists of China Advocate War Entry

(Continued from Page 1)

consummate the second-half part of our national revolution.

"The above-mentioned are reasons for our insisting on the participation in the War of Greater East Asia.

"Some may doubt if we have enough power to take part in the war. To those who may entertain such doubt I must cite the Northern Punitive Expedition for an example. At that time, we did not fear at all the power of the military lords superior to us.

"In the course of the punitive expedition, immensely large numbers of masses came to side with us, increasing our power and capacity. By making efforts we can strengthen ourselves.

"China may not expect immediate happiness by participating in the current war. Rather, we will suffer some hardships. But we should know that amidst hardships and privations, strong warriors are trained and we can establish a new China united and full of energy."

RITES FOR 47-RONIN ARE OBSERVED HERE

Tokyoites Visit Tombs of 'Chushingura' Heroes at Sengakuji—Inspiring Speeches Made

An endless stream of people from all walks of life from early morning yesterday made their way to the Sengakuji Temple in Shiba to pay tribute anew to the memory of the 47 Ronin of "Chushingura" fame, who 241 years ago on December 14 revenged the disgrace suffered by their lord at the hands of a villianous official, states Domei. Their feat in the face of great obstacles has been regarded through generations as representing the true Bushido spirit.

First to enter the gates of the temple which were opened at 5 o'clock in the morning and to burn incense at the graves of the 47 faithfuls were students of the Military Academy. Army and Navy officers and men, wounded soldiers in their white robes, pupils of the national schools, were among the thousands who worshipped the graves.

A ceremony commemorating the feat of the 47 Samurai was held at the temple at 1 p.m. Vice-Admiral Toyoichi Waba spoke on current international importance of Nippon's position today and the necessity of the people to be firmly determined to carry the War of Greater East Asia to a successful conclusion irrespective of whatever difficulties in the future. Dr. Yosuke Watanabe recounted various episodes surrounding the 47 loyal Samurai.

At 5:30 p.m., a mass meeting was held at the Hibiya Public Hall in their memory under the sponsorship of the Chuo Gishi Kai, Komin Kai, Tokyo Prefecture and the Tokyo Municipality.

Among those present were General Georges Bagulesco, Rumanian Minister to Tokyo; Lieutenant-General Yoshitsugu Tatekawa, former Ambassador to the Soviet Union, and other notables.

In the course of his speech, the Rumanian Minister declared, "Like the 47 Ronin who fought bravely to the last, all of us must do our level best to crush America and Britain until the final victory is ours."

This was followed by speeches made by Captain Oyake and Lieutenant-General Tatekawa.

Another event of the day was the initiating of a move by Mayor General Ayao Kishimoto to foster among Tokyo citizens the spirit of loyalty shown by the 47 faithfuls. He plans to draw the public's attention to various sites in the capital which have historical connection with the 47 Ronin.

"The episode of the 47 Ronin manifests the true Nipponese character," the Mayor stated. "Among other things, we must learn from the pains taken by them to keep secret their sacred plans until they finally achieved their vendetta, especially in relation to the anti-espionage campaign today."

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Japan Times Advertiser
Published by
The Japan Times, Limited
TOSHI GO, President and Editor

TOKYO OFFICE:
1, Itchome, Uchisaiwai-cho, Kojimachi-ku.
Central P.O. Box 144, 252, 253.
Telephone: Ginza (57) 308, 463, 3837, 3868, 5850, 7003.
Telegraphic Address: "Times Tokyoyubin."
Furikae No. Tokyo 64848.

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SUBSCRIPTION RATES:
One month, ¥5.00; six months, ¥28.00; one year, ¥55.00. Postage free to all parts of the Japanese Empire, Manchoukuo and China. For foreign countries, including postage, six months, ¥42.40; one year, ¥83.80. All subscriptions are payable in advance.

BOOKS ON CULTURE OF NIPPON ARE OUT

700 Copies of First Volume Completed—Issue to Be Finished by 1944

Seven hundred copies of special editions of the first volume of the "General Outlook on Nippon Culture," under compilation by the Association for Celebration of the 2,600th Anniversary of the Founding of the Nippon Empire, were completed recently, reports Domei.

Twenty copies of these, specially bound, gilt-topped editions de luxe, were respectfully presented by the association to the Imperial Household and to the Princes of the Blood yesterday, while the remaining copies will be presented to the university libraries in various prefectures and other organizations.

The compilation was planned by the association in 1938, and has been undertaken by the Ministry of Education with a committee of 30 including Shunsaku Kawahara since February, 1939.

The projected series is composed of three volumes of historical descriptions and three volumes of pictorial illustrations.

The special editions for the entire series are expected to be completed by September next year, while popularized editions will be issued by the end of 1944.

Grip of Roosevelt Tightens Over U.S.

(Continued from Page 1)

policies, while Smith, now director of the Budget Bureau, is famed as the original drafter of the American administrative readjustment plan.

Among the New Dealers' group are Harold Ickes, Leon Henderson, Price Control Chief, and Robert Jackson. Ickes, now holding the position of Secretary of the Interior, is an out-and-out supporter of the New Deal.

As to the eight Government officials in the list, they are all faithful servants of the President. They are especially marked with their Judaistic inclination in their dealings of affairs. The most representative persons in this group are Secretary of the Treasury Henry Morgenthau, Jr., and Donald M. Nelson, executive director of Supply Priorities and Allocations and chairman of the War Production Board.

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MORNING EDITION

No. 15,702 (THE 17th YEAR of SHOWA) TOKYO, TUESDAY, DECEMBER 15, 1942 第三種郵便物認可 昭和十五年十二月二十七日 Price 15 Sen

ADJUSTMENTS ARE PROMISED IN FOOD PRICES

Importance of Fair Quotations Stressed by Ino—Smoother Marketing Set-Up Due

WAR ECONOMY EXPLAINED

Kishi Says Greater Productivity, Stabilization of People's Living Are Vital Points

The importance of fair and socially equitable prices for achieving the concentration of total strength among farmers was stressed by Agriculture and Forestry Minister Hiroya Ino, while Commerce and Industry Minister Nobusuke Kishi promised that proper adjustments would be announced in the prices of fresh foods in a few days so that their marketing would be smoothed in the between-season period of January and February, both speaking before the Central Price Control Cooperation Council Monday.

The Council met at the Greater East Asia Hall in Marunouchi Monday morning in a third plenary session for the purpose of making arrangements for the economic strength promotion movement to be sponsored between this month and the end of March next year. The movement is aimed at increasing productivity and, at the same time, stabilizing the living of the people, which the Council considers the most vital tasks behind the lines at the present time.

Pivotal Points Stressed

In the course of his address, Commerce and Industry Minister Kishi said that the pivotal points of wartime economic management lie in expansion of productivity and stabilization of the living of the people. In other words, the economic life must be so adjusted and consolidated that it would be able fully to cover all consumption however long the war should last. Proper adjustments between the requirements of increased production and low prices has ever been the policy maintained by the Government since the outbreak of the China Affair, constituting as it does the basic principle of wartime industrial economy. In order that every line of industry should be assured just and equitable prices for its products, the people must economize consumption to the best of their ability. At the same time, the Commerce Minister further said, daily necessaries must be standardized and simplified and the manufacture of goods not urgently needed must still further be curtailed.

The Government, Mr. Kishi continued, is now striving to enforce a unified sytsem of prime costing more thoroughly. It must be noted, he pointed out, that by guaranteeing just prices is not simply meant that production is to be encouraged by raising prices. It also means that with the war intensifying hereafter the people must lead a simpler and more rationalized life, reverting, in a way, to the sober living of our forefathers. Toward this end, daily necessaries must be more standardized and simplified and the manufacture of goods not urgently needed further curtailed.

The speech of Agriculture and Forestry Minister Ino follows:

"To strengthen the economic fighting power of the nation means increased armament and promotion of the welfare of the people behind the lines. These two tasks must be combined into a unified policy for the development of the total economic strength of the nation.

"The price question is one of the biggest problems in wartime economy. Especially the prices of the manifold and complicated varieties of daily necessaries require delicate handling. Of particular importance are the prices of foodstuffs. If the prices of foodstuffs are unfair, no matter how strong our farmers may be in the spirit of subordinating the self to the interest of the State they would not be able to cooperate fully in the exercise of the total national strength for victory. Unfair prices may even undermine the living of the people as a whole.

"In view of this vital importance of the question of food prices, a parallel price system was adopted in regard to rice to assure increased agricultural production and at the same time stabilize the living of the people in general. Also in regard to wheat, a considerable raise in price was undertaken after carefully examining the matter to see that it would not break the equilibrium

(Continued on Page 2)

Pays Tribute to 47 Ronin

General Georges Bagulesco, Rumanian Minister to Tokyo, is seen in uniform above Monday morning in the temple ground of the Sengakuji at Takanawa, Shiba, before the tombs of the loyal samurai who, 240 years ago on December 14, rose in arms and killed a high Shogunate official to avenge the death of their master, a significant Japanese historical episode immortalized as the "Vendetta of the 47 Ronin." Envoy Bagulesco, who has long been an ardent admirer of the spirit of loyalty and self-sacrifice which prompted the Japanese warriors to carry out their noble deeds, paid his deepest respects to their memory on the very morning of the anniversary.

OIL MONOPOLY BILL PASSED BY CABINET

Highlights of Measure Going to Diet Disclosed by Information Board

The plan for an oil monopoly bill which the Government expects to introduce into the coming regular session of the Imperial Diet was approved by the Cabinet on Monday at the regular meeting which was advanced from Tuesday.

The projected oil monopoly bill is the 54th in the list of legislative bills for introduction into the coming Diet session whose outlines have been approved by the Cabinet.

The Government expects to lay a total of 54 legislative bills before the coming Diet.

The plans for the measure to be introduced by the Government into the coming Diet session were presented to the Cabinet by the various Ministries on December 8.

They are now in the hands of the Legislative Bureau, which is adjusting them.

Under the agreement reached at the Cabinet meeting on December 1 all the legislative measures which the Government expects to lay before the coming sessoin will be filed with the Diet by December 22.

The highlights of the proposed oil monopoly bill, as disclosed by the Board of Information Monday afternoon, are:

1. Petroleum products are to be made a Government monopoly.

The kinds of petroleum products to be made a Government monopoly are to be fixed by order.

2. The manufacturers of petroleum products are to turn over their products to the Government.

The Government is to indemnify the manufacturers who have turned over their products.

3. The exporting and importing of petroleum products is to be done exclusively by the Government or parties which have been ordered by the Government to do so.

4. The sale of petroleum products is to be conducted exclusively by the Government or parties which have been designated by the Government.

Parties to be designated by the Government and matters concerning the sale of petroleum products are to be fixed by order.

5. The Law for the Collection of National Taxes is to be applied to the collection of money to be turned over to the Government under this law.

6. Necessary punitive regulations are to be established.

Note: Necessary changes are to be effected in the Petroleum Industry Law and Work Accounting Law in consequence of the establishment of this law.

This law is to be provisional in nature and good for the duration of the war.

Swedish Newspaper Notes Big Weakness Of U.S. Government

Special to the Japan Times Advertiser

STOCKHOLM, December 13.—Despite repeated denials, the American government is now forced to admit Japan's great victory at Pearl Harbor, says the Dagsposten today. The journal pointed out that the American government was forced by public opinion to make public the losses it suffered in that disaster. While Japan celebrated the first anniversary of the War of Greater East Asia with increasing determination and confidence in victory, the Americans showed a tendency to lose trust in Roosevelt, the paper concluded.

CHINESE OF HONGKONG WILL BUILD MEMORIAL

Residents Donate Generously Toward Construction of Monument for Heroes

Domei

HONGKONG, December 14.—Chinese residents here have been making generous contributions toward a war memorial, which has been under construction since December 8, the first anniversary of the War of Greater East Asia, to express their gratitude to departed Japanese military heroes.

Hung Chunghao presented ¥5.000 to the Hongkong Government-General today which represented the combined profits of all motion picture houses as well as other amusement quarters of Hongkong and Kowloon Peninsula on December 10.

The Tung Ya Wa Pao, local Chinese journal, also donated ¥500. Meanwhile Liu Tieh cheng, representative of the Chinese Residents' Association here is urging all its members to make individual contributions to the memorial.

Departs for Nanking

Domei

PEKING, December 14.—Major-General Kiyonobu Shiozawa, Minister at large in Peking, and Naokichi Kitazawa, Consul-General, accompanied by Secretary Eiji Wajima, departed from the local airfield this morning for Nanking to attend the forthcoming conference of Japanese diplomatic representatives in China, scheduled on December 17 and 18 at the Nanking Japanese Embassy.

Leave for Nanking

Colonel Takeo Imai and Shigenobu Shima, officials of the Greater East Asiatic Affairs Ministry, left here for Nanking Sunday night to attend the diplomatic conference to be held in Nanking on December 18 and 19 under the sponsorship of Mamoru Shigemitsu, Japanese Ambassador to Nanking.

SHANGHAI PRISONERS' CAMP CHIEF PASSES

Colonel Yuse's Death Mourned By 1,600 War Captives, Says Red Cross Report

Death claimed Colonel Goichi Yuse, Superintendent of the War Prisoners' Camp in Shanghai, on October 3, according to the Delegate for China of the International Red Cross Committee of Geneva.

The Delegate of the Red Cross Committee has submitted the following report:

"To our deepest regret, Colonel Goichi Yuse, Superintendent of the war prisoners' camp at Shanghai, was claimed by death on October 3, 1942. When we started our work for the benefit of the prisoners of war we did so in the full knowledge, since amply confirmed by facts, that the spirit of chivalry and generosity of any officer of His Majesty the Emperor's Forces was in itself a guarantee that the prisoners of war would be well treated.

"Nevertheless we realized that the maintenance of the prisoners, requiring a foreign standard of living in order to keep them physically and mentally healthy, would impose burdens on His Imperial Majesty's Government which it could not reasonably be expected to carry exclusively itself.

"Our aim, therefore, was to supplement the maintenance already provided for prisoners by His Imperial Majesty's Government with donations of money, clothing, foodstuffs, games, sports equipment,

(Continued on Page 2)

CLOSER UNITY BETWEEN F.I.C., NIPPON URGED

Kuriyama Would Strengthen Ties in Line With European Developments

ASIA MINISTRY A BIG ASSET

Negotiations Based on Economic Pact to Be Continued—Mixed Committee Active

Finishing his two-month stay in Tokyo during which time he conferred with the Government on various matters of importance, Ambassador Shigeru Kuriyama, Director-General of the Japanese Ambassadorial Headquarters in French Indo-China, left for his post at 3 p.m. Monday. During his stay in the capital the Ambassador, who arrived on October 15, saw the birth of the Ministry of Greater East Asiatic Affairs, and since he has conferred with various authorities regarding the recent situation in North Africa and France proper, and the effects on the relations between Japan and French Indo-China, his return to his post is being regarded with interest.

Prior to his departure Ambassador Kuriyama spoke as follows at his home in Shibuya, according to Domei:

"This trip to Tokyo was made because work for the time being in French Indo-China was completed, and to confer over various business matters including the establishment of the Ministry of Greater East Asiatic Affairs.

"The various relations between Japan and French Indo-China must be strengthened further, keeping pace with the new developments in Europe. A further adjustment will be required in military, cultural, economic and all phases. I think the negotiations between Japan and French Indo-China concerning the economic agreement will continue to be carried out as it has been in the past. Japan must have French Indo-China supply those commodities which are necessary to prosecute the war and Japan must in turn supply goods to French Indo-China. All this depends on the problem of ship bottoms.

"The mixed committee which was established to adjust the relations between Japan and French Indo-China is operating satisfactorily. I think it is an urgent necessity that this organ be strengthened and expanded so that the majority of problems can be settled locally. For this the establishment of the Ministry of Greater East Asiatic Affairs was a good thing.

"On my present visit I frequently exchanged opinions with the leaders of the Ministry and I find that since the establishment of the Ministry ideas take form more smoothly and quickly.

"At the present there will be no change caused to our organization existent in French Indo-China. I intend to return directly to Saigon and aid Ambassador Kenkichi Yoshizawa in the economic negotiations and in other matters. Ambassador Yoshizawa will decide when to return to Japan after I return to my post."

Today's Press Comments

Tuesday, December 15, 1942

(Excerpts from important editorials which are appearing this morning in the leading vernaculars are published herewith. Translations of other editorials will be found daily in the Evening Edition of the Japan Times Advertiser.)

Management of the Southern Areas

NIPPON SANGYO—The first condition of the consummation of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere is the defeat of America and Britain. This end can be achieved when there is an increase in our fighting power. We are to fight and at the same time carry on the work of construction. When these activities are coordinated we can hope to be possessed of a power strong enough for us to beat and defeat America and Britain.

The Southern Regions which have been brought under our control thanks to the lightning actions of our forces are making a great contribution to the success of our arms. This will be seen from the fact that these regions are forming bases from which our forces are to operate and that the residents of these regions are cooperating with us, and that the materials produced in these territories are used in the augmentation of our fighting power. It goes without saying that with the progress in the work of reconstructing the occupied Southern Regions we are placed in a stronger position to be sure of defeating our enemies. There is one way to consummate the Co-Prosperity Sphere as far as the Southern Regions is concerned. It is by stimulating the manufacture of commodities of common necessity in the southern area.

The chief thing to be borne in mind in going about constructing the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere is to win the hearts of the residents of the districts which makes the sphere so that they may cooperate in the construction of the sphere according to their ability. It is important to enlighten these people. It is equally important to see that they satisfy their natural requirements.

Nippon Army Supports Catholics, Wins Their Profound Gratitude

Magnanimous Consideration Extended to All Members of Faith—Backing of Religious Activities Spurs Restoration of Peace and Order

Japanese Catholic priests and laymen have contributed much toward the restoration of peace and order on the heels of the hostilities among the inhabitants of Manchoukuo, Mengchiang, China and the Philippine Islands, in close cooperation with the Japanese Army, which has encouraged their activities with profound understanding, Father Shinichi Fukabori, chief editor of the Japan Catholic Journal, stated in an interview with a Domei reporter Monday.

"You will understand why our work has been so effective when you recall the fact that there are many Catholics among the inhabitants of the occupied areas," he said. "For instance, every one person out of three in and around Peking is a Catholic. The Japanese Army has taken this factor into consideration and by respecting the Catholic faith itself as well as its priests and properties, they have succeeded in turning misgivings and fear in the war zones rapidly into understanding and gratitude."

Religious Section Formed

As a typical case in point, Father Fukabori recalled that three priests, five theology students and six laymen selected among Japanese Catholics with as many Japanese Protestant lay and clergy men, who had volunteered to accompany the Japanese troops, landed at Vigan and Lingayen Gulf on December 10 and 24 last year. They entered Manila on January 2 through San Fernando with the troops. A religious work section was established in the Army, under which the Japanese Catholics established their headquarters in a Jesuit School in Manila on January 4.

Lieutenant-Colonel Tomoji Narusawa, who had been engaged in Catholic work in Mengchiang, representing the work section of the Army, met the Most Rev. William Piani, Apostolic Delegate of the Holy See to the Philippines, and the Most Rev. Michael J. O'Doherty, the Archbishop of Manila, as well as representatives of the Men's Catholic Order in Manila and explained to them the true aims of the Japanese campaign in the Philippines, at the same time assuring them that not only churches and the Catholic faith will be protected but that Catholic activities would be encouraged. An official meeting between the Japanese Military Staff and 11 Catholic representatives headed by the Archbishop was held on January 17.

"On January 15," he continued,

(Continued on Page 2)

AMERICAN INTERNEE GRATEFUL TO JAPAN

Ex-Employe of S.M.R. Expresses Thanks to Japanese and Manchou Authorities

Domei

DAIREN, December 14.—"Every comfort and orderliness mark internment life in Shusuishi," declared 38-year-old Charles Bishop Kinney, former American employe of the South Manchuria Railway Company, in an interview today at his cottage at the Hoshigaura beach where he and Mrs. Kinney have been living a normal life since their release from internment on May 26.

Mr. Kinney said he was sorry to have had to witness the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia which he said was caused by the failure of the American leaders to understand Japan's true aims in East Asia. He added that he would like to convey to the American people the truly samaritan task Japan is carrying out in the creation of a new order.

Asked whether he wished to return to the United States, Mr. Kinney glanced at his wife and replied, "Mrs. Kinney and I cherish Japan more than any other country. We have many close Japanese friends in Japan and also in Hawaii where we lived for 14 years before settling in Japan. Moreover, we have no intention of leaving this lovely country when the Manchoukuo authorities are more than kind, giving every opportunity for us to enjoy freedom and a peaceful life."

"At this opportunity," he continued, "the Mrs. and I would like to express our thanks for the kindness shown us by the Manchoukuo and Japanese officials as well as many of our Japanese friends making possible our freedom and happiness."

SUMATRA OFFICIALS PICKED

60 Native Inhabitants Selected to Train for Posts

Domei

MEDAN, December 14.—The eastern Sumatra coast branch of the Nippon Military Administration in Shonan, on December 11, selected 60 out of 600 native applicants to undergo a three-month training course prior to the assumption of official posts, it was learned here today.

The selected candidates will study the language of Nippon and undergo various other training necessary to qualify them for the official posts.

Upon completion of their training, the men will be sent to various provincial offices.

Americans Occupy Fez

Domei

BERLIN, December 13.—Fez, a sacred center for Muslims in Morocco, was occupied by the American forces Saturday, it was reported from Fez today.

NEW VOW IS MADE BY P.I. COMMANDER

Great Deal Must Be Accomplished in Future, Says Lieutenant-General Tanaka

Domei

MANILA, December 14.—Lieutenant-General Shizuichi Tanaka, Supreme Commander of the Japanese Expeditionary Forces in the Philippines, took the occasion of His Majesty the Emperor's unprecedented wartime visit to the Ise Grand Shrines, to pledge his redoubled efforts to fight the current war to an ultimate Nipponese victory.

In an official statement Lieutenant General Tanaka declared, "Vast areas of Greater East Asia already have been swept clear of deep-rooted Anglo-American influences within the first year of the War of Greater East Asia.

"Although these gains have been tremendous we must comprehend that there is still a great deal to be accomplished in order to construct the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere.

"In this task, the Philippines is rapidly becoming a cornerstone in this co-prosperity area and will redouble its efforts to achieve the great ideal."

LOCAL INDIANS OBSERVE 1ST WAR ANNIVERSARY

Donates ¥1,500 to Relief of Soldiers, Their Families and Defense Funds

Under the auspices of the Indian Independence League, the Indian Community of Yokohama observed the first anniversary of the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia on December 8. Every Indian house and office flew the Rising Sun and the Indian National flags, and silent prayer was offered for the ultimate victory of Japan, the repose of the spirits of Japanese heroes and the early independence of India.

All the members assembled at the India Club in the morning. After the singing of the national anthems of both countries, President D. W. Sadani delivered a stirring speech outlining the events leading to the present war and urging all Indian nationals to devote their full effort to cooperation with Japan and attainment of Indian independence. His parting words emphasized that "no curse is greater than the curse of slavery and no blessing greater than the blessing of freedom." Resolutions were then adopted in perfect keeping with the President's expressed thoughts.

The sum of ¥1,500 was donated by the Indian Community of Yokohama to the relief of soldiers and their families and to the National Defense Fund.

FIVE ADMIRALS, NAVAL AIR HERO GIVEN AUDIENCE

Return From Front After Rendering Distinguished Military Services

REPORT TO THRONE

Commander Irisa Called Most Valued Member of Naval Air Force

His Majesty the Emperor was pleased to receive in audience on Monday morning three Vice-Admirals and two Rear-Admirals, all recently returned from the front after having rendered distinguished services.

The honored officers were Vice-Admiral Rokuzo Sugiyama, Vice-Admiral Masao Kanazawa, Vice-Admiral Takashi Togari, Rear Admiral Ryunosuke Kusaka, and Rear Admiral Chimaki Kono.

His Majesty the Emperor appeared at the main ante-chamber at 10 a.m. and received in audience Vice-Admiral Rokuzo Sugiyama.

His Imperial Majesty was gracious enough to grant a message to Vice-Admiral Sugiyama, after the latter had made a report on the state of naval affairs to the Throne.

Navy Minister Shigetaro Shimada and Admiral Osami Nagano, Chief of the Naval General Staff, were present at the function.

Later His Imperial Majesty received in audience Vice-Admiral Kanazawa, Vice-Admiral Togari, Rear-Admiral Kusaka, and Rear-Admiral Kono.

His Imperial Majesty was also pleased to grant an audience to Commander Toshiiye Irisa, one of the most valued members of the Naval Air Force, who has rendered distinguished services in the War of Greater East Asia.

In the southern waiting room the honored officers received a gift of sake.

The name of Commander Irisa is known to people acquainted with the activities of the Naval Air Force in the China Affair and in the War of Greater East Asia.

He acquired the reputation of the most valued member of the Naval Air Force following upon the services rendered by him in the Battle off the Coast of Java in February of this year in which the combined American and Dutch naval forces were destroyed.

There were few major air raids on the enemy in China staged by the Navy in which he did not play a large role.

He was the commander of the Naval Air Unit which on August 15, 1937, crossed an ocean to make the first air attack on Nanking in the China Affair.

The air attacks on Hankow, Nanchang, Lanchow, Sian, and Loyang which followed in quick succession were all of them led by Commander Irisa.

One of his feats which made him famous was accomplished in an air raid on Kunming. In this attack the unit he led shot down or destroyed as many as 41 enemy planes.

For his brilliant results achieved in the China Affair he was decorated with the Third Class Order of the Golden Kite.

His services in the War of Greater East Asia were distinguished to a degree.

He saw a citation issued to him or the unit under his command on eight occasions, and had the honor of having each citation brought to the knowledge of His Majesty the Emperor.

Vice-Admiral Sugiyama, 53, hails from Tottori Prefecture. A graduate of the Naval Staff College, he joined the Naval Affairs Bureau of the Navy Ministry before he was attached to the staff of the First Squadron and that of the Combined Fleet at the same time.

Then he taught at the Naval Staff College.

His first command was of the warship Aoba. He also commanded the warships Yakumo and Hyuga. He was chief of staff of the Third Squadron.

Up to recently he occupied an important first-line post, to which he was transferred from the position of the Supreme Commander of Naval Forces in the North China area.

Vice-Admiral Masao Kanazawa, 54, is a native of Yamaguchi Prefecture

(Continued on Page 2)

ISLAND OF PULO WEH FAST BEING REVIVED

Army's Valiant Struggle Against A Million Obstacles to Restore Region Described

From the remote corners of the island of Pulo Weh comes the amazing tale of patient struggle to rehabilitate forsaken wastelands, of heroic fight to suppress the grim, ever-present threat of deadly malaria, of valiant efforts to eradicate the stagnant grip of Western influence. A recent dispatch from a member of the Navy Press Corps brings the inspiring news of zealous reconstruction work in primitive Pulo Weh under the guidance of the Japanese Military Administration.

To the north of Sumatra lies a small coral island, known as the island of Pulo Weh. Surrounded by crystal-clear waters, as deeply blue as the flawless sky above, thicketed with dense, irregular jungles, it is a land of picturesque beauty and charm. Yet, behind its scenic landscape, lie dank, malaria-infested marshlands, jungles crawling with poisonous insects and snakes.

Big Changes Being Made

For fifty years, since Sumatra was first occupied by Dutch settlers, the port of Sabang in Pulo Weh has played a crucial role in the former's development, for it is the only harbor within the northern vicinity of Sumatra. Today, under Japanese control, the island and its port are undergoing drastic changes in keeping with the new reconstruction regime.

One of the most serious problems facing the Japanese Military Administration at present is the corruptive influence of Western materialism and individualism, which has been demoralizing the thoughts and lives of the islanders. Slowly, steadily, however, under the patient guidance, diligent effort, careful example of administrators and soldiers alike, Pulo Weh is being weeded of its rankling, destructive Westernisms.

When soldiers of the Japanese Army first landed upon the island's shores, they found there a dearth of fresh, necessary vegetables, owing to the demolition of transportation facilities. Before them, they saw miles of uncultivated, completely forsaken lands, wasted, unkept, deteriorating. The people, they found annoyed, malcontent, complaining, with no will to cultivate the barren soil.

Realizing the futility of urging the native inhabitants to work for themselves, commander and soldier, each alike, plunged himself into the arduous task of coaxing delicate seedlings from unutilized lands. Slowly, surely, steadily, their weeks of laborious work in sweat and grim bore encouraging fruit. Slowly, the barren tracts turned into green, fertile fields, and gave promise of abundance in crop.

Despising manual labor, the inhabitants at first scornfully termed the soldiers "Nippon coolies," laughing at their efforts. Ignoring ridicule and mockery, the "Nippon coolies" worked from early morning until late evening, living in humble quarters and subsisting on simple fare. Gradually, the earnestness of these men penetrated through the derisive attitude of the islanders, and they began to realize the magnanimity of their valiant efforts.

People's Respect Won

Like the steady growth of the young seedlings, the scorn and derision of the islanders, who had mocked the manual labor of the hardy soldiers, slowly turned to keen, deferential respect. With them, they joined in the task of rehabilitating their neglected lands, learning for the first time the value and the worth of honest, backbreaking labor, appreciating for the first time the merit of something created with their own sweat and toil.

The islanders among themselves were strongly class conscious. Finding the system of employing coolies on a daily wage basis, extremely inconvenient, authorities in charge of the island administration subsequently placed them on a monthly payment basis. The following day, they were amazed to find confronted by the same coolies who, asserting that, as wage earners, it was a humiliation to do the work of coolies, flatly refused to continue their former work. They were further dumfounded when regular employees bitterly complained that, according to their tradition, coolies should remain in their status of coolies, that they were unqualified to become regular salaried employees. Incessant quibbling resulted among the two native factors, the one asserting its "wage-earner" rights, the other demanding recognition of class distinction.

Through this caviling, ignoring the disunity and dischord, the Japanese soldiers stuck tenaciously to their self-appointed task. Earnestly, unquestioningly, they set about their task, and there permeated through the conscience of every islander a sense of guilt and shame, a realization that while they were thus haggling over minor issues, these men were working, sincerely and without thought of self, for their welfare and their benefit. Dissentions and quarrels among the islanders ceased, and they turned to work in unity not only with the soldiers but with their own fellow men.

While soldiers and natives were engaged in the arduous task of rehabilitating barren lands, others were spending long days, and weary nights in the grimmer, sterner task of crushing the ever-lurking threat of malaria. In this hot-bed of malarial infestation, some 5,000 of its 7,000 inhabitants were potential carriers of the deadly bacteria. During the period of Dutch control, measures for sanitation and suppression of the disease were grossly neglected. Protective measures were adoptd only by the Dutch, who alone screened their windows and doors against the germ-carrying mosquitoes and dosed themselves upon preventive quinine.

Into this island infested with malaria came a Japanese naval surgeon, who, viewing the alarming situation threatening the inhabitants, resolutely determined to instigate effective, protective measures. There slowly grew within him a fierce desire to turn this picturesque yet ominous island into that which, by inheritance, it should have been—a scenic island in all its tropic splendor, free of filth, illness, and disease.

Island Closely Studied

With this hope strong in his heart, he embarked upon a long and dangerous trip throughout the land, covering miles of occupied and unoccupied territory, investigating carefully the living conditions of the islanders. For four, successive, trying months, the surgeon coursed the island, pushing his way through untravelled mountain wilderness, through lowlands and marshes, through lonely jungles frequented by roaming, wild boars and poisonous snakes. Throughout his investigations, he kept careful record of the conditions of malarial patients, of the stagnant, breeding sites of the deadly mosquito, of the ventilation, the sanitation, and the drainage of the people, their living conditions, and their habits.

From data obtained during his research, the Military Administration was able to initiate adequate measures for the eradication of the disease. Damaged, decadent roads were reconstructed; dank, fetid jungles were cleared; rank, stagnant marshlands were drained and filled. Ponds, streams, rivers were made the breeding ground of larvae-eating fish; towns and cities were cleared of their moss-ridden ditches. While these measures were being effected, the chief surgeon, visiting elementary schools, was stressing the importance of sanitation, the government publishing series of notices to secure the cooperation of the people in the extirpation of the disease.

For the first time made conscious of the danger of malaria, the islanders threw themselves into wholehearted cooperation with the authorities, striving valiantly to suppress its ever-present threat. Slowly, against the feverish attack of the authorities, soldiers, islanders, the disease slowly gave way, losing its long-supreme foothold in the island. Gratifying were the reports from the city hospital and the results of the physical examinations conducted throughout the city, for, unmistakably, they showed the tremendous improvement not only in the people's health but in their living conditions.

Today, Pulo Weh is a lively scene of gay, bustling activity its 7,000 men, women, and children are working in cheerful cooperation with the Japanese soldiers and authorities, forgetting petty quibbles and minor quarrels under the program for a newer, a better consolidated Pulo Weh.

On Lookout for Enemy Planes

These Japanese soldiers at the Burma-Chinese border are constantly on the alert watching for signs of enemy planes. (Passed by the War Ministry)

Adjustments Are Promised In Food Prices

(Continued From Page 1)

of the low price system. The agrarian villages are demanding that the prices of agricultural produce should be raised inasmuch as they are quite low compared with other items of daily necessaries but they should remember that the prices of the principal agricultural produce constitute the basic prices for all daily necessaries and must be kept low if the living of the people is to be maintained on a sound basis. The Government hopes, therefore, that farmers will fully realize this point in recognition of the fact that the Government has done its utmost to give them a 'square deal'.

To Remedy Unfairnesses

"Also regards other foodstuffs, the Government intends to remedy whatever unfairnesses there may exist in their prices. In a few days, we shall be in a position, after overcoming many technical difficulties, to lay before the public corrected prices of fresh foods including vegetables, fruits and the like. The new price level is calculated to eliminate seasonal and topographical unevenness in distribution and assure smooth marketing in the January-February between-season period. It would, of course, be a mistake to repudiate the necessity of price control. It is hoped that the people in all walks of life will faithfully observe the price control system in full realization of the gravity of the current situation and cooperate with the Government in the task of increasing production and smoothing distribution."

More than 400 persons, official and private, attended for the discussions which are be continued also Tuesday. The items of agenda before the Council number 93.

Following the opening address of Toyotaro Yuki, chairman, and the speeches of Commerce and Industry Minister Kishi and Agriculture and Forestry Minister Ino, Vice-Minister Tsuneji Taniguchi spoke on behalf of Finance Minister Okinori Kaya, followed by Lieutenant-General Kurihashi, director of the Intendance Bureau of the War Ministry, Vice-Admiral Daisuke Takei, director of the Accountant Bureau of the Navy Ministry, and Lieutenant-General Kisaburo Ando, vice-president of the Imperial Rule Assistance Association. Other speakers of the day were Kotaro Sengoku, chairman of the Central Council of Cooperative Societies, and Aiichiro Fujiyama, chairman of the Japan Chamber of Commerce and Industry.

Foreign Chief's Son Dies

Masaichiro Tani, 17-year-old son and heir of Foreign Minister Masayuki Tani, studying at the Gyosei Middle School, Tokyo, died of pneumonia at 5:30 a.m. Sunday. Last rites were held at the Foreign Minister's private residence at Suido-cho, Koishikawa-ku, between 1:30 and 2 p.m. Monday.

BRITISH DOWNFALL IN MALAI RECALLED

Evacuation From Kuala Lumpur Likened to Mad Drama—Soldiers Looted Stores

Domei

KUALA LUMPUR.—Although the Imperial Japanese Army did not enter Kuala Lumpur until January 9, 1942, the actual evacuation of Kuala Lumpur by the British began on December 26, a day on which there was no major bombing to speak of by Japanese planes.

Air attacks set the British officials muddleheaded, and the administration of the whole Federated Malay States collapsed in a trice. There was not one office functioning in practice. The only sign of government was seen in notifications published in a British-owned newspaper, and these caused laughter among many people and puzzled the rest.

Senior government officers fled one by one to Singapore, some succeeding in taking with them Asian officials with promise of payments for having loyally "stood to the last" by the British.

The way in which these deluded Asians were stranded in Singapore while their erstwhile masters stole away, even without their knowledge, is another pathetic story.

Soldiers Went Wild

Meanwhile, the few soldiers who remained behind were carrying on the notorious scorched-earth policy. Such of the stocks of rice and other food materials as could not be burnt were distributed by the soldiers. Even this distribution was not well organized. People madly scrambled for these provisions. The soldiers mercilessly bayoneted them. The wounded were carried to hospitals, and hospitals were already ejecting patients from their deathbeds.

Old men looked on and helplessly philosophized: "Look at the last stages of a dying imperialism." Yes, it was a drama staged rarely in the history of the world.

But this drama of British collapse had no height of the tragic. It was pathos but human nevertheless. It was like the death of a depraved man. The end seemed so logical to the long centuries of oppression and deceit practised with a mean cleverness upon a people successively made gullible to swallow lies.

For them to realize the awfulness of these little British ways it required the might of a great Asian nation which rent asunder the veil and showed the British in all their ugly nakedness.

From then on, the things the British soldiers did here until January 9 when the people awoke to find no Britisher anywhere in Kuala Lumpur should not have surprised them. The British burnt the buildings and dynamited the bridges without warning the people living nearby; in fact the newspaper notifications pretended that the British administration was still functioning here. The soldiers broke open the shops and godowns and looted the valuables. Many British soldiers wore looted gold chains round their necks.

Oppressed People Misled

And, when the British fled, the trail they left was even more pathetic than their collapse. Already poor laborers, whom the British had starved with daily pittances and hard labor, followed the footsteps of the British soldiers into the firms and godowns, and when these left they fought among themselves over the spoils. The streets were crowded with looters, and drunken mobs were fighting with sticks and knives. People were afraid of going out of their houses.

It was in this state that the Japanese Forces found Kuala Lumpur when they entered the town to the great relief of the people.

That was on January 9, and nearly a year has passed now. How pleasingly different is life here today!

Shanghai Prisoners' Camp Chief Passes

(Continued from Page 1)

medical supplies and equipment and to offer our assistance in any other way, where by doing so we can relieve His Imperial Majesty's Government of work and expense.

"We were greatly encouraged in our task by the knowledge that it has always been the pride and the aim of His Imperial Majesty's Government that prisoners of war, when they will be released at the termination of the war, shall be returned to their respective Governments in good condition and with a better understanding of the Japanese nation and its high ideals, that every prisoner upon return to his home shall be an ambassador of friendship which contributes to making wars in future impossible and unnecessary.

"Under the command of the late Colonel Goichi Yuse I had the great satisfaction of seeing the camp of prisoners of war at Shanghai developing in just the way I felt it should be in order to meet the ideas which I have just expressed. While maintaining strict discipline and never letting prisoners of war forget their present status, he at the same time displayed an almost paternal interest in their welfare.

"I am sure I am not wrong if I make the statement, that when the 1,600 prisoners stood in grief before the bier of their late Commander, their regret was not so much over having lost the Commander of their camp, but of having lost one of their best friends. I desire to associate myself to the tribute paid to the late Colonel Goichi Yuse by Colonel Ashurst and the other ranking officers among the prisoners of war, and I am happy in the knowledge that the spirit of generosity, chivalry and understanding so eloquently shown by the late Colonel Goichi Yuse will be perpetuated by any officer of His Imperial Majesty's Forces who succeeds the late Colonel Goichi Yuse as Commander of the Camp.

"October 1942"

Free Toys Donated To Heroes' Children As New Year Gifts

Free toys will gladden the hearts of the children of fallen heroes residing in Tokyo prefecture this New Year. The 600 members of the Tokyo City Toy and Doll Sellers' Association have decided to present about 1,300 pieces of toys to the orphans of fallen servicemen in the prefecture in commemoration of the first anniversary of the War of Greater East Asia. The Association presented similar gifts in December last year. The ceremony for the presentation of the toys was held in the Association's offices here at 1.30 p.m. Monday.

Five Admirals, Naval Air Hero Given Audience

(Continued from Page 1)

ture. After being graduated from the Naval Staff College, he was attached to the Naval General Staff and given the post of an adjutant of the Navy Ministry.

His first command was of the warship Tenryu. Subsequently he was attached to the staff of the Combined Fleet and the First Squadron at the same time.

He commanded the warship Kirishima before he was put in charge of the naval press section.

He is back from the front where he held an important post, into which he came after being a naval attache stationed in Shanghai.

Vice-Admiral Takashi Togari, 56, was born in Aichi Prefecture. After graduation from the Naval Staff College, he served in the Department of Naval Material and Technical Affairs.

He was instructor at the Naval Staff College and the Paymasters' School at the same time before he was given the post of naval attache to the Embassy in France.

The posts subsequently held by him were of an inspector of naval construction, an ordnance inspector, commander of the third naval air corps, and chief of staff of the Kure Naval Station. The latest post held by him was on the first line on the sea.

Rear-Admiral Chimaki Kono, 51, comes from Yamaguchi Prefecture. After graduation from the Naval Staff College, he was attached to the member of the staff of the Combined Fleet and First Squadron. Then he returned to the Naval General Staff. At the same time he was attached to the Navy Ministry.

The other posts subsequently held by him included those of a member of the Naval Affairs Bureau of the Navy Ministry and a bureau director of the Naval General Staff.

He once was in Europe and America to which he had been sent to investigate.

Rear-Admiral Ryunosuke Kusaka, 51, is a native of Ishikawa Prefecture. After being graduated from the Naval Staff College, he was made an instructor attached to the Kasumigaura Naval Corps. While holding this post, he taught at the Naval Staff College.

Among the posts held by him before he was given the first-line post on the sea which has been evacuated by him were those of a sectional chief of the Naval Aviation Headquarters, commander of the warship Hosho, commander of the warship Kaga, and commander of a naval air corps.

KINHWA STATION READY

Domei

SHANGHAI, December 14.—The Kinhwa Broadcasting Station in Chekiang Province, which was under construction since the beginning of August, has been completed with the cooperation of the military and other local official bodies concerned.

The new station has been actively broadcasting since its successful trial during inaugural ceremonies on December 8, which marked the first anniversary of the War of Greater East Asia.

NIPPON AUTHORITIES SUPPORT CATHOLICS

(Continued from Page 1)

"eight American and one British priests among those interned at Santo Tomas College were released, while an assurance was given to many priests who had not been interned that they would be allowed to carry on their mission work in peace. This was heartily appreciated by the Filipinos, since marriages and other important religious functions had been suspended because of the war."

In the meantime, orders had been issued by the Army Headquarters forbidding soldiers to enter churches or to interfere with church activities. As a result all the churches remained intact except one, the San Domingo Chapel, which was destroyed by shell fire. It was found later that several U.S. gunboats were moored on the river behind the chapel and that anti-aircraft guns had been installed in the cover of the chapel.

Manifold Duties

"The Catholic department of the Army religious work section was kept busy day and night," Father Fukabori went on. "Its activities included masses for prisoners of war conducted by both Japanese and Filipino priests, sending food to orphanages, visiting convents, and broadcasting lectures to the Filipinos. In February, activities of the department included the inauguration of a course in the Japanese language twice a week at a chapel on El Mita Street, radio broadcasting of the student choir of San Beda College to the Philippines and Japan, and recovery of the relics of the 26 saints and of Ukon Takayama, the feudal lord, all of whom had died in the Philippines after having been deported from Japan in the middle ages because of their Catholic faith.

"Easter Week passed off in such grand style that nobody would have believed it was wartime. Holy mass at Manila Chapel was broadcast throughout the Philippines for the first time in history and with special preachings. This greatly impressed the Filipino Catholics."

On May 15 Archbishop O'Doherty offered to go on a tour visiting all the churches of his diocese explaining the true aims of the Japanese Military Administration. This was interpreted as an expression of the gratitude on the part of the Archbishop for the consideration of the Japanese Military Administration extended toward the Catholics of the Philippines. At the same time his mission included giving advice to the Filipino farmers to pursue their work in peace. Many of them had fled to hide from the approaching armies and farming had been neglected, threatening a dearth of food in the near future. "One of his most noteworthy achievements was winning over to the Catholic faith 1,200 Communists in the Pampanga district," Father Fukabori said.

Mass Held for Dead

"During May, a mass was held for the war dead to which the Apostolic Delegate sent a representative. The Most Rev. Piani later invited the Catholic staff of the Japanese Army, together with many prominent Catholic citizens, to a dinner party as an expression of his gratitude toward the work done by the Army Department."

On June 12, the Archbishop of Manila met Lieutenant-General Masaharu Homma, Supreme Commander of the Japanese Forces. In June, schools were allowed to resume their regular courses and also in June, Sakaye Aoki, a Catholic doctor from Kyushu Imperial University, started a free medical center for the poor at San Fan de Dios Hospital, under the sponsorship of the Catholic Department of the Japanese Army religious work section. "Thus, by the end of June, all the areas in Luzon were pacified in part due to the Catholic activities." It was also in June that the Catholic women in Japan started preparations for joint work with the Catholic women in the Philippines.

"On July 9," Father Fukabori said, "further generous treatment was extended by the Japanese Military Administration to the Catholic priests who remained in the Santo Tomas University internment camp. The Archbishop of Manila, two days later, sent the Japanese Military Administration a letter expressing his thanks for this."

On August 15, Catholics of Manila City of their own will staged a great mass, conducted by the Archbishop, and an elaborate lecture meeting in celebration of the 25th anniversary of the "Catholic Action." In the meantime, Bishop Paulo Taguchi of Osaka, who arrived in the Philippines in March, had been giving lectures in many chapels in the Philippine Islands.

Father Fukabori concluded by saying: "It has been a great honor for the Japanese Catholic Churches to have been able to join hands with the Catholics in the Philippines as with those in the other areas of East Asia. It is to be thanked that the Japanese Army has more than understood the Catholic faith among the peoples of East Asia and cooperated with us in our work."

TRANSPORTATION PLAN TAKEN UP IN CHOSEN

New Sea Route Discussed at Conference—Reisui to Serve As Connecting Port

In view of the increasing freight and passenger traffic between southern Chosen and Japan Proper, the Southern Regions, Manchoukuo and China, plans for a new sea route was discussed at the first of a series of freight and transportation conferences held in Koshu, Chosen, Sunday.

At the conference, it was said that Reisui, on the southern tip of Chosen, would serve as port connecting Chosen with countries abroad.

Attending Sunday's conference were Toshio Imayoshi, director of the Manchurian Affairs Bureau of the Greater East Asiatic Affairs Ministry, Rear-Admiral Yaichiro Shibata, chief of the Fifth Section of the Planning Board, officials of the Chosen Government-General and Manchoukuo.

It was understood that Mr. Imayoshi and other officials will inspect Reisui harbor facilities Monday.

ASIA CULTURE AGENCY DUE

New Research Institute to Be Formed in Shanghai

Domei

SHANGHAI, December 13.—Toward furthering research work on Asiatic culture which is being conducted in China, and Central Chinese Asiatic Cultural Research Institute will be founded shortly in Shanghai under the patronage of the Japanese Embassy, it was learned here today.

Preparations are in progress at the former Royal Asiatic Society, Museum Road in Shanghai, under the personal direction of Takaji Ito who has been named president of the new research institute.

INDIANS WON'T WELCOME ENVOY SENT BY AMERICA

Sees Roosevelt's Scheme to Build New Empire on Ruins of Britain

Declaring "Indians will not feel like giving Roosevelt's envoy an enthusiastic welcome," a representative of the Indian National Congress Party on Sunday voiced his party's dissatisfaction over Roosevelt's decision to send William Phillips, former American envoy to Rome, to India, according to a December 13 dispatch to Domei from Lisbon.

"Rather than consider what sort of work Phillips will do after he takes his post," stated the representative of the Congress Party, "we cannot help but place importance on the fact that the appointment itself discloses Roosevelt's policy toward India. When he is sent to India as a representative of a foreign government we will not feel like according him an enthusiastic welcome."

Another representative of the Congress Party blasted at the American army in India by asserting, "Roosevelt has declared that the American army is a reinforcement of the British army. There is nothing we can do but to regard the American army as our enemy. Roosevelt plans to establish an American empire on the ruins of the British empire and become the world's dictator. That an American army was sent to India reveals that Roosevelt desires to enslave the people of India."

ARRIVE AT UYENO ZOO

Monkeys Donated by General Hisaichi Terauchi

Another group of unusual animals native to the Southern Regions were added to the Uyeno Zoo today.

The new inmates, which were sent to the municipal zoo by General Count Hisaichi Terauchi, Commander-in-Chief of the Japanese Forces in the Southern Regions, consisted of a male and female monkey of the crab eating species as well as a male zebra and a long-armed monkey from Shonan.

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BORNEO'S ABUNDANCE IN RESOURCES TOLD

Development Continues to Unravel Mystery of Treasure House of Southern Regions

The reconstruction and development of Borneo, the still unexplored treasure house of the Southern Regions, is making rapid progress at the hands of the Military Administration and is destined to become one of the important components of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere, according to an account given the Yomiuri-Hochi correspondent Kuching by a certain Major-General of the Army Forces in the Borneo Area. He said:

"The reconstruction of North Borneo, formerly British Borneo, is steadily progressing. As the reconstruction and development of Borneo continues, the mystery enveloping this primeval treasure house of the world will be solved gradually, with more and more promises for the future. The British and Dutch put greater emphasis on the development of Malay, Sumatra and Java, intending to hoard this exceptional treasure store to the last.

Managed by Governor

"Previous to the War, North Borneo belonged to the North Borneo Company, organized under the direct management of the British government. The company was managed by the governor and everything was done from the standpoint of profit. As the company's staff was small and as profit was the main consideration, the places developed were limited to such areas as Tawao (along the north coast line) and Sandakan.

"The sultanate of Brunei, with a history of 500 years, once occupied a vast territory in North Borneo but pushed persistently back by British encroachments, now covers only a small portion of its former territory. The Sultan of Brunei ruled independently of the British power, although British advisers were found in his court. The Labuan Island came under the rule of the governor of Singapore. A British sultan reigned over the Sarawak sultanate, the third British sultan being in power at the time of the outbreak of the war, who had strictly adhered to the policy that civilization was not for the natives.

"The adherence to such extreme administrative policy kept 99 per cent of Sarawak undeveloped, leaving the land in its original state. Thus North Borneo was composed of the territory under the control of the North Borneo Company, Labuan under the sovereignty of the governor of Singapore, Sarawak ruled by a Britisher, and Brunei. Each territory has its own currency, and Brunei currency is not acceptable in Sarawak. Different administrative systems prevail in all of the territories, the only common feature being the employment of Chinese officials as the result of the policy of operating mainly for profits.

"Although the Chinese in Malay and Sumatra were limited in their sphere of activity of the wielding of merely economic influence, the Chinese in Borneo not only monopolized economic activities, but occupied important positions as provincial governors, district heads or held such offices as heads of the prefectural general affairs or the financial departments. In Borneo the provincial governor is the supreme judge and the chief prosecutor as well as the chief administrative officer. The fact that the Chinese, in this manner, have control of the administrative and the judicial powers is a point to be noted. The following exemplifies some of the abuses arising from the situation.

Residents Develop Jungles

"The native inhabitants in North Borneo have undertaken the development of the jungles, encouraged by the order of the Japanese Military Administration to do so because they were capable of developing the land. The Chinese watched with folded hands the progress of the native inhabitants' efforts, and when a certain amount of the land had been cleared for cultivation, they applied to the governor to give them development rights for that certain specified district. The Chinese officials invariably granted the development rights immediately. Armed with formidable looking legal documents, the Chinese wrested the developed land away from the native inhabitants, who brought their complaints to the court. However, as legal proceedings are based on the English system of presentation of evidence, the native inhabitants with no legal documents in their possession lost their suit. The land developed by the sweat and labor of the native inhabitants had been snatched by the Chinese. Such deplorable situation existed in various places, but of late conditions have changed and the native inhabitants are having the land returned to them.

"The topography of the northern part of Borneo is mostly plains, but at the extreme northernmost end towers Mt. Kina Balu, 4,200 meters above sea level, being much higher than Mt. Fuji in Japan. This is the mountain one sees when traveling near the coast of Borneo. A person well versed in the Malai language told us that Kino Balu meant a peaceful abode for widows. The foothills of the mountains undulated in plateaus closely resemble Karuizawa. This region promises to become in the future fertile grounds for farmers or for high grade truck gardeners. Also it will serve as an ideal health resort or as a place of recuperation for workers in general. The British intended to carry out such plans, and we, too, have similar projects in mind, but at the moment cultural undertaking must be left for later consideration.

Rivers Navigable

"The famous Rajana River flows through the central part of Sarawak. The river is navigable up to Sibu by ships of 3,000 to 4,000 tons, to Kapit, for upstream, by ships of about 500 tons. Kinibatanaan River, Baram River and many others may be navigated for quite a distance by boats of 100 to 200 tons. These rivers are destined to play an important part as means of transportation in the future development of the territory.

"Unlike Malai and Java, there is no one predominating race in Borneo; in fact this territory presents the appearance of an exhibition of races. The Dyaks, divided into the sea Dyaks and the land Dyaks, comprise the main race in Borneo. Then there are Malayans, Chinese, Luzons from the Philippines, Kayan and many others. The Dyaks are the most interesting of the lot, and in their early piratical days they resisted to the last British encroachments in Sarawak.

"The Dyaks like to go head-hunting and in May this year a Dyak was caught by the Japanese Army for having done so. When questioned why he did this, the Dyak answered with a query, 'Does the Japanese Army prohibit head-hunting' 'Of course,' was the reply. Then the Dyak said, 'The British prohibited head-hunting, so we obeyed. We thought the Japanese would allow it, but if this is not so, we will stop instantly.' From this, it can be seen how straightforward and childishly innocent the Dyaks are. Another interesting phase of the Dyak character is revealed by the incident of one of the provincial officers applying to the Japanese administration, 'Will you permit head-hunting if we pay taxes of $200?'

Chinese Influential

"The Chinese, as is the case in most places, grasp the economic power, but in Borneo they also possess political influence.

"In looking at the map of Borneo, one would think that transportation is easily possible in any part of the country. However, as the lowlands as well as the mountainous regions have been left in their undeveloped state, land communication facilities may be said to be nil. The life line of Borneo transportation is the boats, for almost everything is done over the waterways.

"Now speaking about treasures, there are in Borneo things that cannot be obtained elsewhere. Borneo produces more than enough quicksilver to meet the needs of entire Japan. Prior to the war quicksilver cost about ¥30,000 per ton, and was shipped to Japan in iron tubes containing from 9 to 10 kwan each. The price now is about ¥1,000 for a tube. Quicksilver, which has been washed down the mountains by the rain for many hundreds of years, is found in cinnabar and extracted from it through distilling process. Zircon is also found in cinnabar. Similar to tannin, zircon mixed with iron increases considerably the hardness, flexibility and heat resistance of iron. As the heat resistance is raised by 2,000 degrees, the iron requirement is reduced to about one-third the amount. On country roads near the towns, are strewn red colored pebbles, which upon examination by our engineer proved to be bauxite of 60 per cent purity.

"While in the process of constructing an airfield, we ran across some black substance, which the expert said was exposed veins of coal, of fairly good grade, though not of the best, with high calorific power of 6,200 to 6,500. Many veins of coal showed on the surface of the earth. Intermingled with coal were veins of gold, copper and iron ore. From a recently dug oil well, 200 tons daily are being pumped, so that 50 of such wells would mean a daily output of 10,000 tons. Beside this, coal abounds in limitless quantities, 5,000,000,000 tons are said to be buried near the upstream of a certain river. Also coal is found in large quantities in north Tawao district, too.

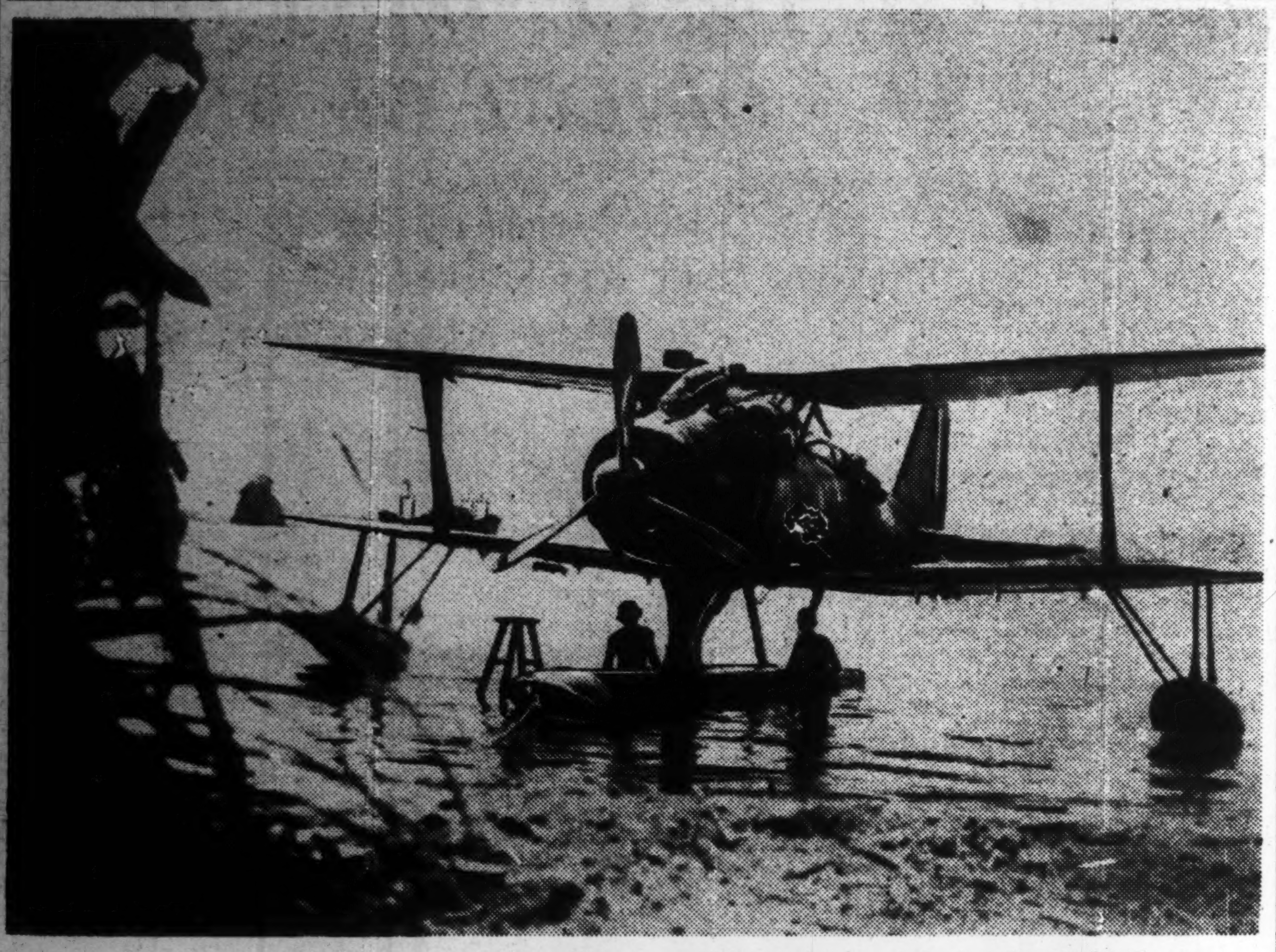
Diamond Factory Established

"Inspected under a miscroscope, natural diamond crystals are found in the mountain districts. Diamonds for industrial uses also abound. A diamond factory has been established in the Tanjong Malin district. Another promising product of Borneo is kachi, useful for tanning hides and for use on fishing apparatuses, and found in great abundance. On account of the heat and plentiful rainfall, pulp is another almost inexhaustible resource of Borneo. Dammar, used as a special painting for ships, is found in Borneo and New Guinea. It is being gathered from huge trees in the virgin forests and is an indispensable article for Japan.

"The animals of Borneo are so plentiful and varied as to make a zoologist gloat with pleasure. First of all, there is the man-ape (orangtang) found in quite a number in western Borneo. Then there are rhinoceros, wild cattle and elephants, all abounding in large numbers. As in Java, crocodiles swarm in the rivers, even to the smallest of the tributaries. Some day, I am contemplating to make soldiers kits out of crocodile skins. On the turtle island, turtles large enough to have carried 'Urashima' to the 'Palace' underneath the sea, crawl slowly about or bask in the sun, a sight which I would like to show to the people at home by movies.

"In conclusion, I would say that Borneo with its vast and inexhaustible resources offers unlimited opportunities to ambitious and high-spirited young men of Japan, who should develop the land in the light of the true Japanese spirit."

Fitting Her for Fighting



Somewhere under the boiling sun at an undisclosed base, the mechanics (above) are hard at work on a plane to make her fit to fight the enemy. (Passed by the Navy Ministry)

Hawk-Eyed Imperial Navy Airplane Sinks Sneaky Submarine of Enemy

Reporter Gives Minute and Thrilling Details of Unrelenting Search of Hiding Undersea Craft by Peerless Nippon Fighters

A huge bomb dropped from our plane on the dark-green surface of the sea, a large spout of water rose where the bombed exploded, black crude petroleum began to spread around where the spout of water rose, and an enemy submarine was sent to the watery grave where it will lie forever together with the ghosts of its crew. This was the end of the enemy submarine as described by Navy Reporter Miyagawa who has sent the following report from a certain warship:

"I had the opportunity of boarding a new-type airplane attached to a warship that was to fly from the warship to a certain base.

"It was a fine day when we left the warship. The flight over the expansive ocean was enjoyable. As the plane was heading toward the base with an amazing speed, a wireless message was received from warship X which read, 'The periscope of an enemy submarine has been sighted off Y Promontory in Z Channel. Immediately head for Z Channel and attack the submarine.'

"As our plane reached the designated sea area, three warcraft of the Imperial Navy were seen sailing there. The members of our plane began to search for the enemy submarine. It seemed to me next to impossible to detect a small submarine in the expansive ocean. Moreover, as some hours had passed since the airplane left the ship, I felt dizzy because of the glittering rays of the sun. However, for the crew of the plane, the duty had just commenced.

"The chief pilot was keeping a close observation watch over the surface of the sea as the plane flew low like a hawk searching for a prey on the ground. Though the waters in the South Seas are always clear and transparent, there were streaks of dark and light green which presented a natural camouflage.

"Meanwhile, some transports were now nearing the dangerous zone. Our plane flew before the transport ships to safeguard their route, just like a father leading his children. Even I, a navy reporter, felt a heavy responsibility for leading the transports safely. It must have been all the more so for the chief pilot.

"Long hours passed without the enemy submarine having been detected, though the search had been continued with utmost care. From time to time, my eyes failed me.

"Then a loud cry, 'Enemy submarine in the left!' was conveyed to us from the chief pilot. The next moment, the plane was diving down to the left with a great speed. As I sighted something like a submarine under the foamy wave crests, a huge bomb was released. No sooner had I heard a thunderous detonation than a colossal spout of water rose where the bomb had fallen.

"Our plane had already flown up and was circling over the spot to assure the result of the bombing. Large foams floated up to the surface of the sea and our plane repeated its bombings where the foams rose.

"Presently, black petroleum began to spread, testifying to the sinking of the submarine. The chief pilot turned back to me with a smile on his face. His face was full of the expression of satisfaction over the success. We looked down on the transports whose decks were crowded with crew members who must have been expressing gratitude toward us."

KEIO RUGBY FIFTEEN DOWNS Y.C.A.C. SQUAD

Tokyo Team Scores 14 Points To 11, Despite Strong Rally by Clubsters

In a thrilling rugby game played on the Negishi field Saturday afternoon the Yokohama Country and Athletic Club's rugger fifteen dropped a close game to the Keio J.S.K.S. by the score of 14 points to 11. The winners scored three tries and a goal as compared to the one try, one goal and one penalty goal chalked up by the local ruggerites.

The losers could field only eleven players but notwithstanding this severe handicap they played a bangup game and a strong second half rally enabled them to outscore their opponents by 11 points to 5.

The home pack played well as a unit and outstanding performances were turned in by Weiss and Weidemann. Schoene's kicking proved to be one of the highlights of the game, while Lavalle's tackling was also above the ordinary. The visitors kicked off and their forwards were soon in possession but good defensive work by Lavalle and Schoene prevented them from going over. After pressing for ten minutes the visitor's finally crossed the Club line, Fujimura going over following a forward rush. The kick failed. The Club threes staged some movements but they lacked the necessary thrust to go over. Yamaura increased the Keio lead following a breakaway on the part of the Keio forwards, but the try for conversion failed. Before the end of the half, Yamamoto scored a try wide out to give the visitors from Tokyo a 9 to 0 lead at the interval.

In the second half the badly undermanned Club team showed a complete reversal of form and by dint of sheer aggressive play nearly turned the tables on their opponents. Agajan obtained the Club's first try when he obtained possession in midfield and outraced the entire Keio defense to score wide out. Schoene came through with a magnificent kick to add the extra points. More pressure by the Club forwards resulted in Weidemann fighting his way over for the Club's second try. Schoene had bad luck when his attempt for conversion hit the upright and went out.

With the visitors leading by 9 points to 8 it looked like anybody's game, but ineffective tackling on the part of the Club players enabled Hiraoka to score a soft try. He converted with a good kick to give his side a commanding lead again.

In the closing stages the visitors were penalized for an infringement and Schoene booted the ball for three extra points. The home team battled gamely for the equalizing score, but the game ended to give the visitors a 14 to 11 victory.

The teams were: Y.C and A.C: Messrs Schoene, Lavalle, Speringer, Boixo, Harriss (captain), Mayes, Weiss, Weidemann, Agajan, Gordes, Offhause.

Keio J.S.K.S.: Messrs Nishiyama, Segaka, Adachi, Toyama, Haruta, Kitamura, Mitsuya, Hiraoka, (Captain), Yamaura, Fujimura, Shimizu, Fuji, Mizuta, Yamamoto.

Referee: C.Dos Remedios.

Kansai Notes

Mitsuru Toyama, famous patriot and erstwhile leader of the Kokuryu-kai, stopped over in Kobe for two days en route to Tokyo following a visit to his home in Fukuoka Prefecture, Kyushu. The illustrious patriot, accompanied by Mrs. Toyama and an entourage, was scheduled to entrain from Kobe for Tokyo Sunday noon.

On Saturday afternoon, a party of 12 Indian residents of Kobe paid a courtesy call on Mitsuru Toyama at the Maiko Hotel in order to express their appreciation for the support given by the aged nationalist to the Indian independence movement.

The Indians were ushered into Mr. Toyama's suite and individually introduced to him while Tekchand Mehra, president of the Kobe chapter of the Indian Independence League, received words of encouragement from the noted patriot. Following this, a commemoration photograph was taken in the garden, a copy of which will be sent to Rash Behari Bose, leader of the Independence League currently in Bangkok.

It is recalled that Mr. Toyama took Mr. Bose under his protection when the latter sought refuge in Japan after having been exiled from India by the British authorities. This was many years ago and with Mr. Toyama's support, Rash Behari Bose organized an Indian nationalist body in this country. Now with the occupation of the Southern Regions by the victorious Imperial Forces, Mr. Bose's movement has spread to all the countries in East Asia.

New arrivals at the Oriental Hotel on December 12 included Mr. S. Ikebuchi, Mr. T. Araki, Mr. T. Kawamura, Mr. M. Kiyonaga, Mr. Y. Nakagawa, Mr. J. Ishiwata, Mr. K. Fukuda, Mr. K. Sasaki, Mr. H. Ogura, Mr. E. Takahashi, Mr. and Mrs. R. Yoshimatsu, Mr. H. Hoshizaki, Mr. Y. Isono, Mr. T. Kaneko, Mr. S. Shioji, Mr. Y. Masuda, Mr. Y. Murase, and Mr. J. Fujii.

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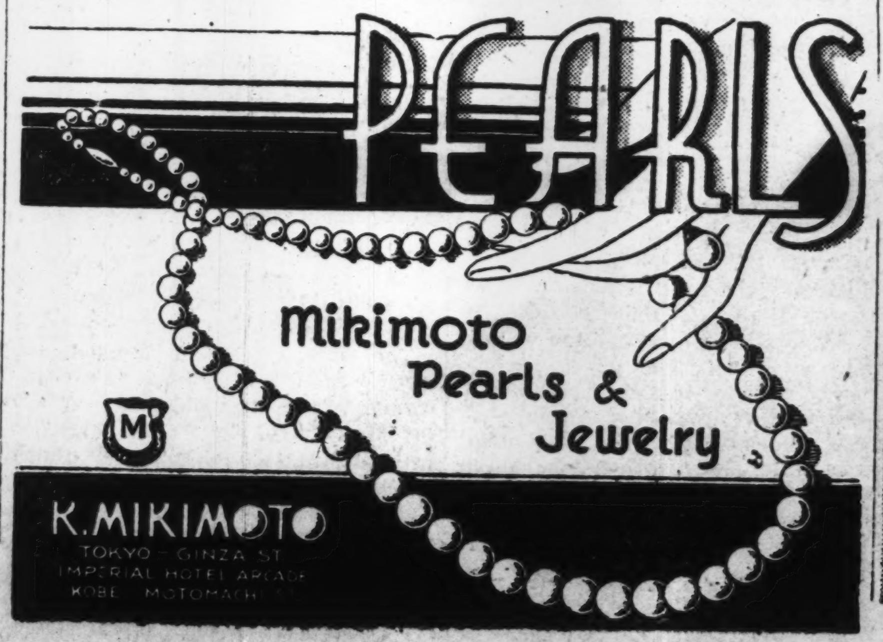

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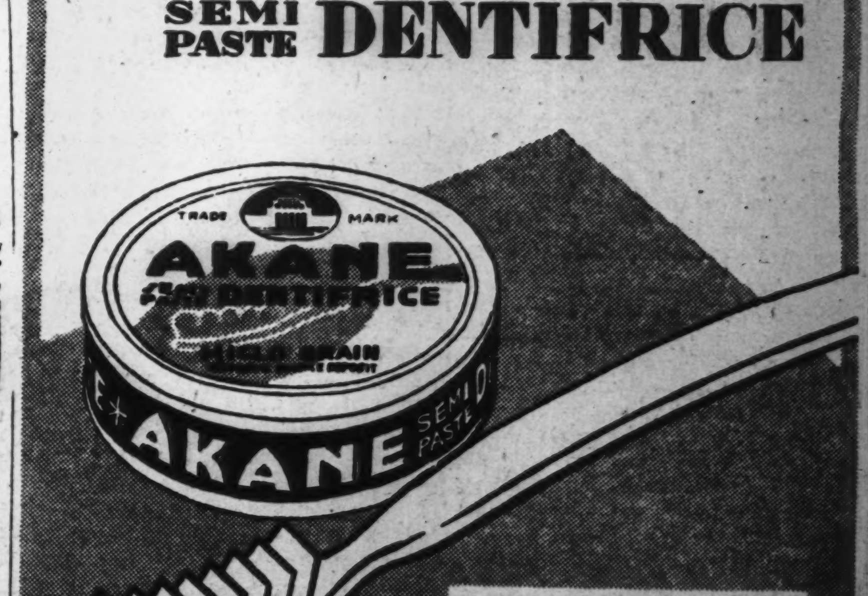

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ANCESTRY OF TRAGIC HERO OF 'THE VENDETTA OF AKO' TRACED TO FAMOUS GENJI

Lord Asano, Whose Attack on Lord Kira Forms the Focal Point in the Story, Was a Profound Scholar and a Man of Deep Compassion, Not a Short-Tempered Country Lord as Is Popularly Represented

One of the best-known, and at the same time, tragic, names in Japanese history is that of Asano Takumi-no-Kami, the Lord of Ako, for whose sake Kuranosuke Oishi and the 46 other faithful retainers underwent such privations and hardships as are almost unbelievable, until they finally achieved the famous act of vengeance that forms the climax of the "Vendetta of Ako."

Lord Asano was descended from the famous Genji family. The direct founder of the Asano family was Nagamasa Asano, a male descendant of the Genji family in the 19th generation. Nagamasa was called Yahyoe Asano in his youth, but later received the name of Danjo-no-Chu Nagamasa Asano.

Under Taiko Hideyoshi

Records show that Nagamasa served under Nobunaga and Hideyoshi, and he received many favors from the Taiko. At first he was Lord of Banshu, but soon was transferred to the Lordship of Makishima. In the 3rd year of Bunroku (1595) he was made Lord of Koshu, and built a castle there which remains to this day as the Tsutsuji-ga-oka Castle of Kofu.

His son Yoshinaga succeeded him in the 5th year of Keicho (1601). Yoshinaga removed to Wakayama, and from Wakayama to Hiroshima. In the meantime, Nagamasa had become Lord of Kasama in Joshu. Nagamasa bequeathed the domain of Kasama to his second son Uneme-no-jo Nagashige.

Removed to Ako

Nagashige's son, Nagano removed from Kasama to Ako in Banshu, and built a castle there in the 2nd year of Shobo (1646). His son was Uneme-no-jo Nagatomo. Nagatomo's son was Naganori, Takumi-no-kami, the Lord Asano of the story, "The Vendetta of Ako."

Naganori had a younger brother, Daigaku, to whom he gave a portion of his inheritance. Excluding the portion that he gave to his brother, Lord Asano had 53,000 koku.

Naganori was born in the 7th year of Kanbun (1668). In childhood he was called Mataichiro, and at the age of 9 the death of his father made him Lord of Ako. One year before this, however, he had already been granted the Junior Fifth Grade, 2nd Class.

Profoundly Learned

He is described in most books dealing with the Ako vendetta as a short-tempered man, but it must be remembered that definite proofs exist to show that he was not only profoundly learned in philosophy, literature and religion, but was also interested in and an adept at calligraphy, painting, tea-ceremony and flower arrangement — attributes which are incompatible with short temper.

His attack on Lord Kira, therefore, could not have been due merely to loss of temper. Lord Asano was not a young man then, but a fully-matured man of 35.

It is recorded that when he was 32 years of age, he invited Abbot Kyumon of the Kurotani Temple in Kyoto to his mansion. The Abbot was a very learned man, 89 years of age.

Lord Asano's Poem

That evening, as they were gazing at the moon rising slowly over the mountains of Ako, Lord Asano composed an impromptu poem "Oh moon, though thou hast no abode, thou dwellest in the hearts of all that gaze on thee!" and moved the Abbot almost to tears.

Lord Asano had a patient, talented wife called Kuri. After his death she became a nun, and changed her name to Yosei-in.

Lord Asano's brother, Daigaku Nagahiro, was three years younger, and was called Inuchiyo during childhood. Daigaku was a student of military arts, and the books he wrote on military arts and castle building are still preserved in the Tokyo Imperial University.

Soko Yamaga's Diary

Soko Yamaga, the famous teacher and patriot, visited Ako about this time, and his diary contains an interesting reference to Lord Asano: "On August 23, the first year of Chokyo (1684), I visited Asano Takumi-no-Kami at his castle in Ako, and he became my pupil in the military arts. While I was there, Lord Dewa also visited the Castle and was warmly welcomed. Jogen Okuno and Hikozaemon Yasui signed the blood pact."

Lord Asano was then 18 years old, but he must have impressed the famous Yamaga to deserve such mention in his diary. Although Yasui and Okuno, then Councilors to Lord Asano, also became Yamaga's pupils, and so signed the blood pact, they were weak-willed and unstable retainers. Hence their desertion when the Asano clan was face to face with disaster.

The Question of Heirship

Lord Asano had no heir. According to Bakufu law, a family that had no heir was liable to having its possessions confiscated by the authorities. Lord Asano, therefore, petitioned the Bakufu to let him set apart 3,000 koku from his property for his brother Daigaku. When this was granted, Asano made Daigaku a feudatory vassal to the Shogun, and placed him in the Kibiki-cho Mansion.

It was his intention that if his wife continued to have no child, his brother Daigaku should succeed him as the next Lord of Ako.

Translated by Chori Jonan
From Eiji Yoshikawa's 'Chushingura'

What Happened Before

On the 14th day of the third month of the 14th year of Genroku (1701), Lord Asano Takumi-no-Kami is sentenced to instant seppuku (suicide by disembowelment) for having attacked Lord Kira Kozuke-no-Suke at Court during his term of office as entertainer of the Imperial envoys, Gengoemon Kataoka, Lord Asano's retainer at Yedo, at once sends Tozaemon Hayami and Sanpei Kayano with a message to Ako to inform Kuranosuke Oishi, the Chief Retainer, of the event. The messengers arrive on the outskirts of Ako early in the morning after four and a half days of incessant travelling, when they are seen by Kampei Yokogawa, the sentry at Wakiyama above Ako, Kampei rushes down the hill to report to Oishi.

Chapter 29

The Well-Side

The castle-town of Ako slept peacefully in the soft dimness that preceded the dawn of a pleasant Spring day. Down on the Ako beach the little, dancing wavelets frolicked on the silvery sands, and a short distance inland the tower of Kariya Castle reared its head above the tall pines, its time-worn stones reflecting back the phosphorescent glow from the sea.

The darkness of night, however, still lurked at the street corners of the town, and the sputtering lights under the eaves of some of the public-houses lit up the prowling figures of stray dogs howling at the still dark sky. The doors and shutters of the houses of even the most industrious townsmen were closed.

Suddenly a loud and jovial voice thrust itself out of the dimness at the corner of Hashimoto-cho.

"Kamiya, I tell you I'm all right. You needn't come any further. I'm all right, I tell you."

The figure of a man dressed like a priest, his feet thrust into straw sandals, staggered round the corner, trying to disengage himself from the hold of the townsman who was supporting him.

The priest was the Rev. Ryosetsu, a popular character of the castle-town, well-known for his attachment to drink and for his care-free attitude toward life.

The children of the town would follow him as he stumbled through the streets intoxicated, and yell out.

"Oh, the abbot of the Shofukuji,
He's strong in liquor, weak in chess,
But mighty fond of both.
He licks his salt, and sips his wine,
And loses his game of chess . . . ."

The Rev. Ryosetsu, however, was a very popular man with both townsmen and samurai alike. His joviality was infectious, and even the most gloomy of townsmen, or the most dejected of samurai, would feel that life was enjoyable and pleasant indeed after an hour or two of the abbot's company.

The previous night he had gone to the house of Shiroemon Kamiya, and had passed the night with chess and greeted the dawn with wine. Kamiya felt that he was responsible for having kept in the abbot till so late, and had come to escort the drunken priest home.

"I'll go with you a little further," he said to the struggling priest. "At least, till you can walk straighter."

"I can't walk straight," retorted the other.

"And why not, may I ask?"

"If I walk straight I am sure to collide with somebody. It is well to walk a little zig-zag through life."

"But there's nobody about."

"Look, see those dogs over there. Ha, ha, ha."

Laughing loudly at his own wit the priest stumbled to the side of the road, and leaned against a stone well that stood there.

"Kamiya," he said, "I feel like having something to clear my befuddled condition."

"Do you want me to pull up some water for you?"

"Sure, give me a mouthful, will you? This is a blessed well, though you may not know it. When Naganao Asano, the previous lord of Ako, removed to this place from Kasama, he ordered all these wells that you see at all the street corners to be dug, so that the townsmen would not suffer from lack of water. No man could have been more considerate. My father, Yasuzaemon Nikkoya, was one of the faithful men who followed Lord Naganao from Kasama. He used to tell me that in the development of the salt fields Lord and subject, warrior and farmer, worked like one, often without food, and oftener without sleep. Thanks to their efforts, Ako today is one of the most prosperous districts in the whole country. Rice is abundant, the salt fields yield more salt with each year, the climate is pleasant, and nobdy knows the meaning of hardship. But let me tell you that if you think Ako has always been what it is today, you are making a grievous error. The easy lives you are leading today are due to the unselfish labors of Lord Naganao and the faithful subjects who came with him from Hitachi, where Kasama is. In short, we have to thank our ancestors for everything. Every time this water passes down my throat, I feel the taste of gratitude."

"Another lecture? Well, here's the water. Drink deep and taste well."

"Here, you take a drink also."

"No, thank you."

"Come, come, don't say that. As I said just now, Ako is the most favored land on the East coast. That is why you and your family do not know how much our forefathers have suffered. You lead luxurious lives, little dreaming of the pains they suffered, and the sacrifices they made for your sake. It would be well if you bring your whole family here sometimes and make everyone drink this blessed water."

"You're still drunk," said Kamiya disgustedly. "Look, your long-winded lecture has drawn an audience. Somebody is coming here from yonder direction. Hurry up, and drink this water."

"Who? What? Where?" The Rev. Ryosetsu faced the direction of Kamiya's pointing finger, trying to focus his vacillating vision. Suddenly he let out an exclamation, and clutched at his companion's sleeve.

He had caught sight of a group of men who had just crossed the Chigusa river. They were obviously in haste, but even to the Rev. Ryosetsu's bleary eyes, it was still more obvious that they were men in a state of great fatigue.

The lanterns they held in their tired hands seemed to blink protestingly, and their heavy gasps for breath punctured the air of early dawn as they entered the castle-town.

"Kamiya," said the priest, "are those not palanquins?"

"Palanquins?"

"I wonder it . . ."

The men came nearer. They were covered with the dust of a long journey, and were grimy with dirt and sweat. As they came to the corner.

"Water! Water!" gasped out a frail voice from one of the palanquins.

The palanquin bearers set down their burdens, and their tired knees gave way beneath them in the relief of having reached their destination.

"It's Ako!"

"We've come at last!"

Panting, they looked round them at the gradually brightening town. Five or six palanquin bearers got up at last, and rushed to the well. One of them filled a cup that was slung to his belt, and took it to one of the palanquins.

"Um. Delicious!" said a voice from inside.

The cup was filled again and passed to the other palanquin.

The bearers at the well-side plunged their faces into the pails of water and drank like mules. Them they splashed the water over their heads and necks.

Presently, they lifted up the palanquins, and with fresh strength they trotted away in the direction of the Castle.

The Rev. Ryosetsu, who had hidden himself behind a tree, stepped out, and heaved a deep sigh.

"A calamity," he muttered; "a calamity."

"What do you think has happened?" asked his companion.

"You won't understand."

"I have no reason to understand."

"I hope things are not as were sung in Toshibi's song:

Lacquer cracks with use
Oil disappears with burning
Orchids die 'neath the frost
And pillars break when typhoons blow . . . "

The Rev. Ryosetsu seemed to have forgotten his companion. He turned round and staggered off in the direction of the Castle. But he had hardly taken a dozen steps when a huge samurai hurtled round the corner, bounding over the ground in gigantic leaps, and crashed into the priest before either of them was aware of the other.

"Pardon!" exclaimed the samurai, without looking down, and rushed off without a pause.

The priest picked himself, and gazed after the running figure.

"If that's not Kampei Yokogawa . . . Hei! Master Kampei Master Kampei!"

But Kampei Yokogawa was already over the moat. Even as the priest gazed, the samurai's long strides had taken him through the gates of the mansion that belonged to Kuranosuke Oishi, the Chief Retainer at Ako.

(To Be Continued)

YOSHINAKA KIRA OF KOZUKE DESCENDANT OF ASHIKAGA; OBJECT OF AKO VENGEANCE

Proud, Haughty and Avaricious, the Master of Ceremonies at the Shogun's Court, Kira Kozuke-no-Suke, Was Hated by All, But His Own People in Mikawa Were Strangely Attached to Him

Without villains there would be no heroes. In the "Vendetta of Ako," without Lord Kira Kozuke-no-Suke there would have been no occasion for Lord Asano Takumi-no-Kami to commit suicide, or for his faithful retainers to avenge his death, and so there would have been no story of the "Chushingura," the greatest epic of loyalty the world has known or is likely to know. Who then was this Lord Kira Kozuke-no-Suke?

Yoshiuji Ashikaga

During the Shokyu era (1219-1221), Yoshiuji Ashikaga, head of a warrior family, was made Lord of Mikawa for rendering meritorious service in battle. Yoshiuji built a castle in Saijo in the district of Hazu in Mikawa, and his descendants lived there for more than 700 years to the 18th generation. The male descendant in the 18th generation was Yoshinaka Kira, the villain of the story.

The family name of Kira was derived from the fact that the district in which it lived was rich in deposits of mica, which is called "Kirara" or "Kira" in Japanese.

It seems to have been the policy of the family to marry off its daughters to the sons of illustrious families. In this way the Kira family came to be related to the Tokugawa family. During the hectic days of Nobunaga and Hideyoshi, the Kira family was almost wiped out, but was restored by the benevolence of Iyeyasu.

Title of Koke

The hereditary title of "Koke," or Master of Ceremonies under the Shogun, was first given to the family when the second Tokugawa Shogun Hidetaka bestowed it upon Yoshimitsu Kira, grandfather of Yoshinaka.

Yoshimitsu was also given the rank of Major-General of the Left Guards, decorated with the Junior Fourth Grade, 2nd Class, and allowed the privilege of living in Yedo, near the Shogun. His grandson, Yoshinaka, was born in the 18th year of Kanei (1642).

Young Prodigy

The boy proved to be talented and intelligent, and might have grown up to render distinguished service to his country but for a too lenient and pampered upbringing during childhood. At thirteen years of age the boy, Yoshinaka was honored with a personal audience by Ietsune, the fourth Shogun.

In the 3rd year of Meireki (1658) Yoshinaka was decorated with the Junior Fourth Grade, 2nd Class, made an attendant to the Shogun, and titled as Kozuke-no-Suke, or Lord of Kozuke. The following year he married the daughter of Sadakatsu Uesugi, of the famous Uesugi family. He was then 18 years old, and his wife 19.

The same year that his son was born, he was promoted to the Junior Fourth Grade, 1st Class. Two years later, his father-in-law Sadakatsu Uesugi died suddenly of illness, leaving no heir to his title and domains.

The Adoption

It was the law in those days that if a family had no heir, its possessions would be confiscated by the Shogunate Government. The Uesugi family, therefore, adopted the son of Kira, Sannosuke, as the heir of the family.

As the Uesugi family had carried out the adoption without formally notifying the Shogunate, the authorities concerned reduced the Uesugi domains of 300,000 koku by half. Notwithstanding this, however, Yoshinaka Kira must have rejoiced, for his son was now heir to the Uesugi family, and to 150,000 koku of land, as well as being Lord of Dewa Yonezawa Castle.

Kira's Domains

As a "Koke", Kira was receiving 4,200 koku, which made him the richest of all the Koke under the Shogun. His domains were fairly extensive, including the seven villages of Uchiyokosuka, Okayama, Miyabasama, Aeba, Toba, Oyamada and Otogawa in the district of Hazu in Mikawa.

Besides these, in the district of Midorino in Joshu, Kira possessed three villages, namely, Shiraishi, Usuigorihitomimura and Nakatanimura. The total area was estimated at 4,300 koku, but it is likely that it amounted to much more.

Kira had received the same rank as his grandfather, namely, Major-General of the Left Guards. In rank and position, Kira was head and shoulders above the wealthiest daimyo.

Unpopular Noble

It is all the more tragic, therefore, that he should have been possessed of an inordinate greed for money, money which he did not need, and his attempts to squeeze out fat payments from the various daimyo for teaching them Court etiquette finally resulted in his own downfall and the eternal disgrace of his family.

Kira was the most unpopular Court noble under the Shogun, for besides being extremely haughty and supercilious in his treatment of those a little below him in rank, he was the possessor of a malicious tongue which he did not hesitate to use against those lords whom he disliked. Strange as it seems, however, Kira seems to have been a kind master in his own domain, for his subjects in Mikawa were passionately devoted to him, and Ikkaku Shimizu, whom he had raised up from a farmer's boy into a first-rate samurai, fought for him unto his very last breath.

TEA-CUPS INCIDENT INCREASED ENMITY

Kira Incensed at Failure to Obtain Asano's Famous Heirloom

According to tradition, Lord Kira Kozuke-no-Suke, the Koke, entertained a grudge against Lord Asano Takumi-no-Kami because the latter, through a sense of propriety, had abstained from sending him a large sum of money as a bribe for teaching him all the intricate details of Court etiquette on the occasion of the visit of the Imperial envoys to the Shogun's Court at Yedo.

To a person of Kira's avaricious nature, this might have been enough to justify his insulting attitude toward Lord Asano, but certain documents of the period show that his hatred of Lord Asano was not motivated by this lack of payment alone.

Lord Kira Kozuke-no-Suke was a student of tea-ceremony, being a pupil of the famous Sohen Yamada, but Kira's interest in tea-ceremony was due to the fact that it gave him an apportunity of displaying his collection of rare porcelain tea-cups, which could not be used on any other occasion.

Lord Asano was also acquainted with the teacher, Sohen Yamada, and it so happened that Lord Kira was invited to a tea-ceremony party at the mansion of Lord Asano.

Kira's Discomfiture

The first thing that struck Kira's eyes at the party was a set of very rare cups that Lord Asano had brought out for the occasion. The cups were known as the "Kyogen Hakama."

Kira, unable to suppress his desire to possess the cups once he had seen them, proposed to Lord Asano that he should exchange them for a Toshiro-yaki teapot in his possession.

Lord Asano expressed his regret that he could not oblige his guest, for the cups were an heirloom of the family, having been in its possession from the time of Nagamasa Asano, the founder of the clan.

The story soon spread round to the other lords, and Lord Tsuchiya Sagami-no-Kami, one of the Councillors to the Shogun, decided to humiliate Kira for his covetousness.

Lord Tsuchiya held a tea-ceremony party at his mansion, inviting Kira and other lords such as Lord Hatakeyama Totomi-no-Kami, Lord Shinagawa Buzen-no-Kami, and Lord Rokkaku Echizen-no-Kami.

Lord Kira was astounded when he saw in front of him a set of cups identical with the Kyogen Hakama that he had seen at Lord Asano's party. He was unaware that Lord Tsuchiya had borrowed them specially for the occasion from Lord Asano.

Kyoto and Osaka

Taking the cups in his hand, he asked of Lord Tsuchiya if they were not the famous Kyogen Hakama.

"They are," said Lord Tsuchiya tersely.

"May I inquire how they have come into your possession?"

"I was invited to a tea-party a few days before at Lord Asano's mansion, and on seeing my profound admiration for these cups, my host offered to give them to me. That is how they have come to grace this room today."

On hearing this, Kira turned pale with rage, and it was with difficulty that he suppressed himself. Lord Tsuchiya and the other lords were heartily amused at Kira's discomfiture.

Before the party dispersed, however, Lord Tsuchiya said to Kira, "Pardon me for jesting with you just now. As a matter of fact, Lord Asano refused to give me the cups although I asked him for them, since they are an heirloom of his family. I therefore asked him to lend them to me for today's party, which request he readily granted."

This only served to increase Lord Kira's hatred of Lord Asano, who, he thought, had reported his attempt to obtain possession of the cups to Lord Tsuchiya, and no doubt contributed greatly toward the causes of the clash that occurred between them.

Brother-in-Law Of Famous Taiko Began Asano Clan

Nagamasa Asano, (1546-1610) the founder of the Asano clan, was the brother-in-law of Hideyoshi, whom he accompanied in his campaign against the Mori clan in San-yo-do. In 1584 he intervened as pacifier between Hideyoshi and Iyeyasu. The following year he was one of the 5 'bugyo' and received the title of Danjo-Shosuke. During the war against the Hojo he took the castles of Iwatsuki, Yedo, etc. (1590). After the death of Hideyoshi he withdrew from public life, but in 1600 he followed Hidetada into Tosando, and received 10,000 koku as a reward.

STATUS OF SAMURAI, CIVILIANS, OUTLINED

Warriors Disdained Wealth as Contrary to Dictates Of Bushido

The samurai of feudal Japan were all under the control of the Bakufu. Those whose annual stipends were not less than ten thousand koku of rice were called daimyo, those below them hatamoto, and the lowest were kenin.

The daimyo consisted of three classes: lords of provinces, or Kokushu; lords of smaller territories, or Ryoshu; and lords of castles, or Joshu. They ruled over their domains.

Asano Takumi-no-Kami was the lord of the castle of Ako in the province of Harima. His annual stipend was 53,000 koku. He belonged to the third category of daimyo, or Joshu.

The daimyo came to Yedo in turns for a short stay, and among their retainers there were some who remained permanently in Yedo, while others accompanied their lords on their journeys to and from the Shogun's city.

The samurai who left their clans and drifted about, or for some reason, lost their stipends, were known as ronin. Thus the retainers of Ako, who lost their stipends through the fall of the house, became ronin.

By common people were meant the merchant and agricultural classes. They were not permitted to wear swords or have family names, and they were known only by their individual names.

Although there were different grades of society in feudal times, such grades did not regulate the financial circumstances of those belonging to them. On the whole, the kuge, or court nobles were not rich. The daimyo were wealthy.

With the samurai, wealth was considered contrary to the principles of Bushido, and while they made it their pride that they possessed no more than a hat to shelter them from wind and rain, few tried to accumulate wealth.

The most wealthy were to be found among the common people, for debarred from the rights and privileges enjoyed by the samurai, they directed all their energies to massing money. It must be noted, however, that some of them lived in abject poverty.

GENROKU ERA FORMS BACK OF 'VENDETTA'

Tokugawa Period Saw Best Development During This Period

Some eighty years after the establishment of the Tokugawa Shogunate, the Genroku era began. The period was one of great importance in the history of Japanese manners, institutions and literature. This was the period in which the famous Vendetta of Ako occurred.

The Genroku period marked the best years of the Tokugawa Era. It lacked the rough militaristic spirit of the beginning of the Tokugawa Era, and had not yet fallen into the weak and effeminate degeneration that marked its declining years.

During this period, Bushido, in spite of some evils attached to it, reached its highest level. This peculiar spirit of Japan took final form early under the Tokugawa Shogunate.

But by the time of the Shogun Tsunayoshi, under whose command Asano Takumi-no-Kami was compelled to commit suicide, a love for luxurious living, display, and immorality set in, with the result that Bushido fled from Yedo, where it had developed to the highest degree, and sought refuge in the country, where it remained unimpaired among the simple country samurai. The Ako vendetta was a striking instance of the hold of Bushido upon the country samurai.

Kyogen Hakama

The changes of manners under the Tokugawa Shogunate spread as a rule from Yedo to the provinces. But in the early years of that Shogunate, Yedo was not yet the center of Japanese civilization. For though it held the foremost position in military arts, it was in literature, art and other thing inferior to Kyoto and Osaka which were far older cities.

Kyoto had been the center of Japanese civilization, while Osaka, which had been from the oldest times an important port for vessels sailing to and from the western provinces, became especially prosperous from the days of Taiko Hideyoshi.

While these two cities had long lost the simplicity and straightforwardness of more rural districts, they were less moved by a sense of honor, more impelled by a desire for wealth, and became more and more luxurious as they advanced in civilization, and naturally grew fond of ostentation.

The characteristics of the Genroku period were then represented by the manners and tastes of Kyoto and Osaka. In that period though Yedo was firmly established as the political center of the country, it had to import from Kyoto and Osaka their literature and customs, which were thereupon acclimatized in Yedo. The true Yedo spirit and manners did not come into being until a century later.

Lunar Reckoning Marks Incidents Of Ako Vendetta

In the beginning of the 7th Century Japan adopted the Chinese calendar, which, except for some small modifications, was in use till the year 1872.

It is a Lunar-solar calendar, regulated according to the true movements of the sun and the moon. The month was strictly lunar, and the first lunar month of the year was that in which the sun enters the sign of the Fish. This placed the beginning of the year between January 20 and February 19.

Thus, the action of the Vendetta of Ako, which is described in terms of the old calendar, must be judged accordingly.

ALL ARTICLES On This Page Were Written By CHORI JONAN Special to the Japan Times Advertiser

KIRA COURTED DOOM FROM THE BEGINNING

Koke Flung First Insult at Asano When Latter Was Only Nine

It is popularly supposed that Lord Asano Takumi-no-Kami met Lord Kira Kozuke-no-Suke for the first time when the former was appointed official entertainer to the Imperials envoys in the 14th year of Genroku (1701).

Records exist, however, to show that their first meeting took place much earlier, and it is evident that from the first Kira's attitude toward the younger lord was destined to court disaster.

When Lord Asano came into his inheritance, he was only nine years old. It was as a mere boy, therefore, that he visited the Yedo Court to pay his respects to the Shogun.

It was then that he met Lord Kira, who was already the Master of Ceremonies. Lord Kira, who had met the young lord's father a few times in the course of his duties, was struck by the resemblance of the boy to his father.

As young Lord Asano was leaving the room, Lord Kira turned to the other lords, and commenting on the strong family resemblance, remarked that the son of a frog was still a frog.

Young Lord Asano was much vexed at overhearing this remark, but was pacified by Gengoemon Kataoka, his retainer, who convinced the young boy that the offspring of a frog was not a frog but a tadpole.

Later Lord Asano seemed to have forgiven Kira, for he prevented Kataoka from making an attempt on the Koke's life. But it is not unlikely that the thought of Kira's insult must have rankled in his mind, half-subdued, until the Koke's further insults finally caused him to lose all patience.

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CONTROL BODY SET FOR OCEAN FISHERY

Five Concerns Decide to Establish New Company Through Their Amalgamation

The establishment of the Japan Ocean Fishery Control Company has been decided upon in accordance with the aequatic industry control ordinance, says the Tokyo Shimbun.

The new fishery control company will be established by the Japan Fishery Company, the Arctic Seas Whaling Company, the Hinode Fishing Company, the Takasago Fishing Company, and the Kyodo Fishing Company with a capital of ¥94,262,000 (including the paid-up capital of ¥69,512,000) divided into 1,882,400 shares, consisting of 895,240 paid-up shares and 990,000 shares each of which is ¥25 paid-up.

The shares of the Japan Ocean Fishery Control Company will be distributed to the five fishing companies named at the following rates:

One ¥50 share for one ¥50 share of the Japan Fishery Company.

One ¥25 share for one ¥25 share of the Japan Fishery Company.

0.4 share of ¥50 for one ¥50 share of the Hinode Fishing Company.

0.25 share of ¥50 for one ¥12.50 share of the Hinode Fishing Company.

0.64 share of ¥50 for one ¥40 share of the Takasago Fishing Company.

One ¥50 share for one ¥50 share of the Kyodo Fishing Company.

Concerning the expected establishment of the Japan Ocean Fishery Control Company as specified in the aquatic industry control ordinance, the Japan Fishery Company which is to form the nucleus of the new fishery industry control company will hold an extraordinary general meeting of its shareholders at the Nissan Building, Tamura-cho, Shiba-ku, in order to discuss various matters requiring their attention prior to the establishment of the new organization.

The subjects to be discussed are as follows:

(a) The organization of the control company as stated in the papers prepared by the inaugural committee of the Japan Ocean Fishery Control Company, in accordance with the provisions of item 1 of article 43 of the Aquatic Industry Control Ordinance.

(b) The amount of retirement allowance to the management members of the Japan Fishery Company who are to retire from office on the establishment of the Japan Fishery Control Company.

(c) The amount of bonus to members of the management of the Japan Fishery Company, who are to be appointed to the new organization, for their services for the last business season of the company which began on February 1, 1942.

HONGKONG TO DISCONTINUE PAYMENT OF FOE DEPOSITS

Domei

HONGKONG, December 11.—The Hongkong Government-General today announced that from December 31, payments of various deposits in 16 banks of enemy character in Hongkong will be discontinued.

Payment of deposits heretofore made in the 16 banks have been nearly completed under the supervision of the Hongkong branches of the Yokohama Specie Bank and the Bank of Taiwan, the two institutions charged with the liquidation of enemy banks in Hongkong.

The 16 banks of enemy character include the following:

Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation; Chartered Bank of India; Australia and China; Mercantile Bank of India; E. D. Sassoon Banking Company; Thomas Cook and Son; Bank of Canton; National City Bank of New York; Chase Bank; American Express Company; Nederlandsh Indische Handelsbank; Credit Foncier d'Extreme-Orient; Central Bank of China; National Currency Bank of China; Underwriters Savings Banks; Nederlandsch Handel-Maatschappij; and the Banque Belge pour l'Etranger Extreme Orient.

WARTIME FINANCING BANK TO ISSUE DEBENTURES

The Wartime Financing Bank on Friday announced flotation of the seventh wartime financing debentures, totaling ¥70,000,000 on January 22, next year, stated Domei.

The new debentures will bear interest rate of 4.2 per cent per annum and are redeemable within 12 years.

The Wartime Financing Bank has so far issued six debentures aggregating ¥190,000,000 since the first debentures were floated on August 25, this year.

The total past issues were underwritten by the Deposits Bureau of the Ministry of Finance and the Simple Life Insurance Bureau to the amount of ¥80,000,000, while the remaining ¥110,000,000 was opened to public subscriptions.

Preparing Vaccines . . . I

The war has stimulated, among other things, the development of preventive medicine and the manufacture of instruments and materials used to build up immunity in great masses of people has been markedly accelerated. The girls above are engaged in the making of needles for vaccination.

BEHIND THE SCENES OF ENEMY ECONOMY

U.S. People Dismayed by Drastic Changes in Manner of Living Involved in President Roosevelt's Anti-Inflation Measures

In spite of the continuous lowering of the standard of living of the people, however, from the standpoint of the United States Government the practical importance of preventing the currency inflation became outstandingly greater, the International Economic Weekly goes on. Being aware that war and inflation go hand in hand at any time, the United States Government had been making careful study of various measures against the aggravation of the inflationary tendency. The presidential anti-inflation message to Congress issued toward the end of April served to clarify the significance and scope of these measures. In the message in question the President took up seven points, every one of which to a casual observer would have appeared to be nothing more than a trite commonplace as an anti-inflation measure, the greatest stress having been put on restriction of any surplus purchasing power derived from increased national dividends.

Undesirable Changes

However, when each point was carefully studied with reference to existing conditions in America, the people at large discovered that every one of the Government's anti-inflation measures implied serious changes which the American economy was destined to undergo—changes which were quite undesirable to them. These seven points comprised, as is already well known, enormous increases ni taxation, pegging of commodity-prices, control of wages, control of prices of agricultural products, increased issues of war bonds, adoption of a ration-ticket system and control of credit. The people were dismayed, when they had made close scrutiny of the presidential message, at the gravity of the situation.

All the measures adopted by the United States Government since the end of April have been planned and put into force along the lines of these seven points. Even the anti-inflation bill which is now on the tapis is covered by those seven points.

There are only two measures which the United States Government, has been able to put into practise since the anti-inflation message at the end of April. These are the enormous increases in taxation and the price-stop decree promulgated at the middle of May. Consequently the Government has its hands full with measures to be put into force.

No Concrete Measures

There is no doubt that the main objects of the recent anti-inflation bill are the control of wages and its pegging of prices of agricultural products. Strictly speaking, without these two matters attended to properly, the prevention of currency inflation is impossible.

Although the President did refer to the control of both wages and of prices of agricultural products, in his message to Congress at the end of April he did not make mention of any concrete measures he may have had under contemplation, which have now been made clear in the anti-inflation bill.

The rise in wages since the outbreak of the war has by far exceeded the rise in the cost of living. For example, while the rise in time wages per hour for the three years from the beginning of June 1939 to the end of May of this year was 25 per cent on an average, the rate of increase in the cost of living was only 16.5 per cent. At a time such as the present when economy is at the mercy of productivity expansion there is a strong possibility, as was pointed out by the President on the Labor Day September 7, that wages go up limitlessly.

The Fair Labor Standard Law which is now being adopted in the labor circles of America was promulgated in July 1938, under which the minimum wage is set at 40 cents an hour, with 40 hours per week as the maximum working hours, and overtime is to be computed at the rate of 1.5 hours for every one hour. The object of enacting this law was to increase purchasing power in the teeth of the financial depression which was prevailing at that time and thus increase the number of workers employed.

Strikes Increase

Since America was placed on a semi-wartime footing the existence of this law has been taken up from time to time for serious consideration. The number of strikes and sabotages on account of this law has increased greatly, which has aroused considerable ill-feeling against the workers on the part of the general public. This problem was presented to Congress last spring, giving rise to heated discussion among the representatives. The actual working hours during March of this year were as follows:

	Hours
Machine tools	54.6
Locomotive engines	49.1
Shipbuilding	48.4
Aeroplanes	47.7
Motorcars	43.5
Iron and steel	42.6

As above, in the principal industries the working hours were in all cases more than 40 hours per week. The wages paid, on account of the general rise in the standard of wages and including overtime pays, amounted to huge figures. The wage problem which is incorporated in the present anti-inflation bill is substantially the same as the problem concerning the system of 40 hours a week which was taken up in Congress last spring. At that time it was considered imperative to file a bill for prohibition of strikes, but the Labor Union was successful in preventing it by pledging itself to Congress to check the occurrence of strikes. At the same time it asserted that the abolition of the 40 hours system would retard the munitions productivity.

As a result of such operations on the part of the workers toward Congress it was decided to hold the matter temporarily in abeyance, but the real fact was that the President, seeing that the time was then still premature, did not dare to have his own way against opposition. In the wage problem included in the present bill, however, it is highly likely that President Roosevelt is firmly determined to carry out his orginal intention as suggested in his message to Congress referred to in the preceding paragraphs.

PLANS SET TO PUSH FARM, FISHING UNITS

Bill to Be Submitted to Diet for Unification of These Two Industries

A structure will be established shortly, subject to the approval of the Diet, to promote the activities of all agricultural and fishery associations in the country. This will have a far reaching effect in securing the self-supply of provisions under all possible circumstances during the wartime, says the Tokyo Shimbun.

The Agriculture and Forestry Ministry, in accordance with the decision reached at the Cabinet Meeting of November 24, will submit to the forthcoming session of the Imperial Diet a bill for the unification of all agricultural and fishery organizations on the following basis.

The agricultural associations which are expected to undergo a renovation in accordance with the policy of the Government in this connection are:

1. The central organizations, involving (a) the Live-Stock Farming Central Association, the Imperial Agricultural Association, the Imperial Live-Stock Farming Association, and the Central Council of the Federation of Tea Growers' Guilds; (b) the All Japan Agricultural Economic Association; (c) the Industrial Guilds' Central Bank.

2. The local organizations, involving (a) the Agricultural Associations of various prefectures, (b) the Agricultural Associations of various cities, towns and villages.

Aim of Unification

In the meantime, the unification of the aquatic industrial bodies is aimed at the construction of a new structure for Japan's coastal fishery, in keeping with the construction of a new structure for the deep sea fishery of the country.

The Imperial Aquatic Industry Association and the Federation of All Fishery Associations will be converted into one central fishery association to be called the Central Aquatic Industry Association, which will have under its control the prefectural aquatic industry associations to be established in various prefectures. Each prefectural aquatic industry association will have control over the fishery associations to be established in various cities, towns and villages in the prefecture.

Besides the aquatic industry association, each prefecture will have a fishery products manufacturers' association to be formed by the manufacturers of fishery products throughout the district.

Big fishery companies and other parties which, with big funds at their disposal, are engaged in special lines of fishery, such as bonito and tunny fishing, drag-net fishing, are to be placed under the control of a special fishery association to be formed in each prefecture.

The aquatic industry associations of various prefectures, as stated above, are attached to the Central Fishery Association.

HONGKONG INDUSTRY HAS BRIGHT FUTURE

Factories Resume Work—Raw Materials Arriving From South For Finishing Processes

With the administrative machinery of Hongkong completed under Lieutenant-General Rensuke Isogai, the first Japanese Governor-General, the one-million people of the island are now rejoicing over the restoration of peace and order all over the island and the steady progress being made in the rehabilitation and expansion of local industries, observes an Asahi correspondent in a dispatch from Hongkong dated December 11.

The dispatch runs in brief as follows:

"Hongkong is now rejuvenating, with a bright future for its industrial expansion, and there is every reason to predict that it will form an influential relay port in East Asia.

"Following the occupation of this island by the Japanese Forces, the Japanese authorities made strenuous efforts for the restoration of public facilities including traffic, water works, electricity, telegraphs, and telephones on the island, till the local inhabitants could rest assured of a marked renovation of these facilities as compared with pre-war days. Then a large number of Japanese as well as Chinese interests extended their activities to this island with the permission of the Japanese Military Administration. As for the necessities of life, the market places, now restored in Hongkong and Kowloon, are supplying the local populace with foodstuffs and other commodities in accordance with the proper directions of the Japanese authorities.

Factories Resume Operation

"In addition to the signal role played by the island as a commissary port, there are innumerable light industry factories that have already resumed their operation for the production of peacetime commodities as well as to fulfil their mission of promoting the welfare of the various peoples in the Co-Prosperity Sphere. Sugar, cement, tobacco, ropes, oxygen, cotton cloth, beer and others are being turned out by these factories. Thus it is understood that the raw materials obtainable in the southern areas are arriving in Hongkong for finishing processes and re-shipments to the extensive markets in the Co-Prosperity Sphere, except a certain volume for local consumption.

"The development of the maritime industry is none the less remarkable in and around Hongkong, for the refrigerating facilities now existing on the island are expected to contribute a great deal toward the replenishment of foodstuffs in the Co-Prosperity Sphere.

"It will be recalled that the crafty policy traditionally followed by Britain in connection with the operation of the Chartered Bank of Hongkong and Shanghai had much to do with the exploitation of the economic resources on the Chinese continent. Due, however, to the suspension of activities by the British financial institutions on the island following the occupation of Hongkong by the Japanese Forces, the depreciation of the notes of this bank is now so conspicuous and the circulation of the Japanese army scrips so popular among the Chinese that the exchange rate between the two stands at 4 to 1.

"Thanks to the sensible steps taken by the Japanese authorities in connection with the stabilization of currencies and the interchange of commodities between Hongkong and other places in the Co-Prosperity Sphere, the Island of Hongkong has a broad future for the expansion of its industrial activities."

THE NIPPON KOGYO GINKO
(The Industrial Bank of Japan, Ltd.)
Established by the Japanese Government by virtue of a Special Enactment of the Imperial Diet.
Capital ¥200,000,000
8, 1-chome, Marunouchi, Kojimachi-ku, Tokyo.
Nihombashi—4, Tori 2-chome, Nihombashi-ku.
Osaka—1, 5-chome, Korai-bashi, Higashi-ku.
Kobe—36 Nishimachi, Kobe-ku.
Nagoya—1, 3-chome, Hirokoji-dori, Naka-ku.
Fukuoka—80 Tenjin-no-cho.
Tohoku—32 Omachi, Fukushima.
Toyama—20 Sakurabashi-dori.
Hiroshima—87 Sarugaku-cho.
Hokkaido—1 Nishi 4-chome, Kita-sanjo, Sapporo.
Correspondents—In the principal cities in home and abroad.
Governor: Koichi Kawakami, Esq.
Vice-Governor: Seiichiro Arai, Esq.
Director: Ryuzo Watanabe, Esq., Ken Ito, Esq., Kisaku Matsushima, Esq., Kikumatsu Nakayama, Esq., Akira Komiya, Esq.
Auditors: Count Yoshinori Futara Eizaburo Sugano, Esq., Keikichi Kataoka, Esq.
1.—Loans on the security of public bonds or debentures and shares, estates (/aidan), specified land and buildings
2.—Subscription and underwriting of public bonds or debentures.
3.—Deposits and safe custody of valuables
4.—Discounting of bills
Other Banking business sanctioned by the Minister of State for Finance in accordance with Ordinance.

Closing Quotations Of Key Stocks And Bonds

Yesterday's final prices of key stocks and bonds on the Tokyo Stock Exchange follow, in yen:

		Comp. with prev. day
Tokyo Exchange, new (short-term)	101.60	−2.10
N.Y.K., new (short-term)	75.50	−0.90
Kanebo Spinning, new (short-term)	75.60	−1.10
Gov't Bond, Kogo 5%	108.15	Same

MARKED INCREASE NOTED IN DEPOSITS WITH BANKS

Reflecting the smooth expansion of industrial productivity, as well as the ceaseless cooperation of the people with the Government's policy, a marked increase was noted in deposits as well as in loans in the accounts of member banks in Tokyo during the week ending on November 28, the Tokyo Clearing House disclosed last week.

On the other hand, a wide-margined decline marked the amount of call loans, according to the Clearing House report.

Accounts of Tokyo Member Banks for Week Ending November 28
(Value in ¥1,000)

Items	As on Nov. 28	Comp. with prec. week
Depisits	13,621,973	u. 142,195
Loans	10,244,402	u. 151,639
Valuable securities in hand	11,686,605	d. 17,667
Call loans	339,480	d. 90,790
Cash in hand	450,391	u. 71,408

Note: d.—down. u.—up.

Economic Hall Completed

The dedication ceremony was observed Monday afternoon of the Greater East Asia Economic Hall at Sanchome, Ginza, Tokyo, with the presence of Jiroemon Kano, Kamekichi Yamazaki and 50 other prominent men of business who are directly interested in the economic construction of Greater East Asia.

The new building will be used as a library for businessmen and students of the economic condition of the southern regions. The new building will be placed under the care of the Greater East Asia Economic League.

The Yokohama Specie Bank Limited.
Established 1880
Capital, Paid-up .. ¥100,000,000
Reserve Fund ¥147,150,000
PRESIDENT: T. OKUBO
VICE-PRESIDENTS: H. KASHIWAGI S. ARAKAWA
DIRECTORS:
T. Okubo, D. Nohara, H. Kashiwagi, C. Arima, Baron Koyata Iwasaki, K. Nishi, J. Okada, Baron I. Morimura, S. Asada, K. Kodama
Head Office, Yokohama
T. OHMURA, Manager
Tokyo Branch
No. 6, 1-chome, Honkoku-cho, Nihombashi-ku
J. KIYOSE, Manager
Marunouchi Agency
No. 2, 1-chome, Marunouchi Kojimachi-ku
J. KIYOSE, Agent
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Manchoukuo & Mongolia
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China
Canton, Chefoo, Hankow, Hoihow, Nanking, Peking, Shanghai, Tiensin, Tsinan, Tsingtao.
Hongkong
Hongkong.
French-Indo-China
Haiphong, Hanoi, Saigon.
Thailand
Bangkok.
Burma
Bassein, Mandalay, Moulmein, Rangoon.
Malaya
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Sumatra
Djambi, Kota-Raja, Medan, Padang, Pakanbaroe, Palembang, Telok-Betong.
Java
Bandoeng, Batavia, Cheribon Djember, Djokja (Jogjakarta), Kediri, Madioen, Magelang, Malang Semarang, Serang, Solo (Sorakarta), Sourabaya, Tjilatjap.
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Jesselton, Kuching, Miri, Sandakan, Sibu, Tawao.
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PRICES IRREGULAR DUE TO LIQUIDATION

Tokyo Rayon and Other Wares Score Gains in Long-Term While Others Turn Easy

With the liquidation in progress prior to the year-end deliveries of October-bidden holdings, there was a perceptible lack of enthusiasm on the part of traders and as a natural consequence prices turned a shade easier yesterday.

In the long-term section, however, there was an irregular tone, for while high-priced industrials weakened around ¥2.00, Tokyo Rayon scored a continuous rise of ¥1.80 and Ina Electric Railways and its new stepped up ¥4.60 and ¥3.60 respectively.

A similar trend was found in the short-term section and the spot market, and reactional slips were sustained by a few leaders.

Long-Term Section

Yesterday's final prices of select issues in the long-term section were:

First Section

	—Delivery—		
	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.
Kanebo Spinning (50)	128.6	129.5	129 9
Sino-Japan Spin (50)	78.0	79.0	79.5
Teikoku Rayon (50)	75.3	74.5	76.1
Kurashiki Rayon (50)	70.4	70.6	70.1
Toa Hemp Ind (50)	73.7	74.0	75.0
Tokyo Hemp Yarn (50)	95.4	96.1	96.4
Showa Elec Ind (50)	77.1	77.9	78.1
Japan Nitrogen (50)	74.4	74.3	75.1

Second Section

N. Y. K. (50)	89.7	90.3	90.5
O. S. K. (50)	84.4	84.5	85.0
Toyo Steamship (50)	70.1	69.6	67.0
Nissan Steamship (50)	60.6	61.0	1.4
Mitsubishi Mining (50)	90.5	91.5	91.2
Ishihara Ind (50)	67.1	67.5	68.5

Short-Term Section

	Open.	High Low	Clos.
Furukawa Elec Ind (50)	100.9	101.0	101.9
M'bishi Elec Mach (50)	127.9	127.8	126.1
Japan Oils and Fats (50)	67.0	68.0	67.5
Japan Beer (50)	100.1	....	99.9
Tropical Ind (42½)	42.5	43.5	....
Sumatra Dev. new (37½)	44.8	....	45.9
Asahi Glass (50)	101.3	100.5	99.8
Toa Tobacco (50)	102.8	103.5	103.1
Manchou Tobacco (50)	93.2	94.0	93.1

Third Section

Tokyo Exch. new	103.1	3.5	0.9	101.6
N. Y. K., new	76.4	6.4	5.1	75.5
M'bishi Heavy Ind.	89.9	9.9	8.9	89.4
Kanebo Spin. new	76.1	6.3	5.2	75.6
Teikoku Rayon, new	67.5	8.0	6.5	66.7
Hitachi Iron Works	85.2	5.6	5.0	85.5
Osaka Exch. new	54.4	4.5	2.3	52.9
Japan Steel Tube	67.8	8.0	7.4	67.8
Japan Oil	74.5	5.2	3.3	74.2
S. M. R.	72.8	2.9	2.8	72.9
N. Y. K., old	91.0	1.5	0.2	90.2
Hokkaido Coal	73.6	3.8	3.4	73.4
Kanebo Spin, old	129.0	9.0	8.0	123.4
Toyo Rayon, new	54.4	4.8	4.3	54.3
Kokura Iron Works	53.5	3.5	3.0	53.0
Japan Beer, new	44.9	5.0	4.6	41.9
Japan Sugar, new	66.9	6.9	6.9	....
Ensuiko Sugar	....	61.7	1.3	61.3
Japan Mining	61.4	1.7	1.1	61.2
Manchou Ind	58.9	8.9	8.6	58.7

Bill Clearings

December 14
(¥1,000)

	Tokyo	Osaka
Bills Cleared	237,068	119,554
Balance	59,832	27,231

The Dai-Ichi Ginko, Ltd.
(Formerly The First National Bank)
(ESTABLISHED 1873)
CAPITAL (Paid up) ¥57,500,000
RESERVE ¥89,500,000
A Complete Banking Service
Head Office: Tokyo
BRANCHES:
Yokohama, Nagoya, Kobe, Osaka, Kyoto and other principal cities at home: Seoul, Fusan in Korea, Dairen in Manchuria.
Correspondents:—All important places at home and abroad.

THE SANWA BANK LTD.
CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED ....¥ 107,200,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP 72,200,000
RESERVE FUNDS 52,860,000
DEPOSITS (30/6/'42) 3,544,424,853
President: SADAHIKO NAKANE
Vice-President: KIYOHIDE OKANO
Managing Directors:
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Correspondents: Principal Cities at Home and Abroad.

The Mitsui Bank, Limited
Capital Subscribed ¥100,000,000
Capital Paid-up 60,000,000
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(SEPTEMBER, 1942)
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Publisher and Printer: ....MASAO TAKAHASHI

Japan Times Advertiser

Published by The Japan Times, Limited
TOSHI GO, President and Editor

TOKYO OFFICE:
1, Itchome, Uchisaiwai-cho, Kojimachi-ku. Central P.O. Box 144, 352, 358.
Telephone: Ginza (57) 303, 403, 5857, 5858, 5859, 7003.
Telegraphic Address: "Times Tokyoyubin."
Furikae No. Tokyo 64848.

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SUBSCRIPTION RATES:
One month, ¥5.00; six months, ¥28.00; one year, ¥55.00. Postage free to all parts of the Japanese Empire, Manchoukuo and China. For foreign countries, including postage, six months, ¥42.40, one year, ¥83.80. All subscriptions are payable in advance.

TOKYO, TUESDAY, DECEMBER 15, 1942

His Imperial Majesty's Visit to the Ise Grand Shrines

It fills the entire nation with deep feelings of awe to learn that His Majesty the Emperor paid personal homage at the Grand Shrines of Ise on December 12 and while graciously reporting to the spirit of the Sun Goddess, the Imperial Ancestress, the unprecedentedly brilliant victories scored by the Imperial Forces, land, sea and air, during the first year of the War of Greater East Asia, was pleased to pray for continued divine aid for the success of the Japanese cause.

It will be remembered that on the day following the declaration of war upon the United States and the British Empire, His Majesty the Emperor reported this fact to the spirits of the Imperial Ancestors at the three sanctuaries in the Imperial Palace in the rites solemnly performed and dispatched at the same time His Proxy to the Grand Shrines of Ise to make a similar report. Indeed, the history of Japan abounds in instances where the Emperors dispatched the Imperial Proxies to the Grand Shrines to report and seek divine aid when the country faced grave crises. It is also on record that after the conclusion of the Russo-Japanese War, the Emperor Meiji personally visited the Grand Shrines to report Japan's great victory. The Imperial visit just paid to the Grand Shrines is another distinguished illustration of the great reverence in which the Imperial Household traditionally holds the spirits of the Sun Goddess and all other Imperial Ancestors, and it has deeply moved and inspired the Japanese people who have an unfailing faith in divine help for the national cause.

Japan has never lost a war in her history and she will surely win the one which she is fighting, for not only is her cause absolutely just but she is protected by the hallowed spirits of the Imperial Ancestors. This belief is unshakably firm in the Japanese nation and it furnishes the source from which its unconquerable courage springs. The personal visit which His Majesty the Emperor has just paid to the Grand Shrines of Ise has strengthened the nation in its already firm resolve to crush the United States and Britain to answer the Imperial solicitude for the welfare of the nation and to relieve His Imperial Majesty of the deep concern which He evinces over the situation. All that the nation has to do to answer the Imperial wishes is to keep the Imperial Rescript declaring war upon the United States and Britain deeply in mind and do its best to carry out faithfully the Imperial Injunctions contained therein. All must perform faithfully and diligently their respective tasks and duties so that their total strength may be mobilized for the successful prosecution of the war. By this means the nation can answer the Imperial trust and eradicate the sources of evil so as to establish an enduring peace unshakably in East Asia.

Some Economic Facts

Perhaps the biggest surprise of the War of Greater East Asia has been the economic strength of Japan. The world has had opportunities in the past to form some judgment of the military prowess of Japan, although of course in this respect also the actual might which Japan has demonstrated turned out to be far above the rosiest expectations. The world has had some opportunity also to form some judgment of the spiritual power of the Japanese people, although here again the comprehension on the part of the rest of the world has been woefully inadequate. But with respect to the economic strength of Japan, the judgment of the rest of the world and particularly of our enemies has been completely wrong. Economy is the Achilles' heel of Japan, they reasoned, and it is through economic weakness that Japan will be quickly brought to her knees. Such was the premise on which our enemies based their pre-war policy of arrogant infringement upon Japan's interests.

After one year of war, however, the economic structure of Japan, whose early collapse the enemy confidently expected, stands more firmly than ever. Far from being a source of weakness, the economy of Japan has proved to be one of the strongest factors in contributing to Japan's success in the present struggle. The reasons for the phenomenal strength of Japan's economy are, of course, highly complex, but two slight clews which furnish some light on at least a fragmentary phase of the situation have appeared in the news of the last few days.

One of these clews is the item of news which deals with the ¥580,840,000 estimate for the appropriations for the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry in the proposed budget for the forthcoming fiscal year. The other of the clews is the news which deals with the recommendations concerning a permanent price policy submitted last Friday to the proper authorities by the Central Price Commission. The first sheds light on the surprising strength of Japan's agrarian economy. The second sheds light upon the surprising stability of Japan's commercial economy.

This is not the place to enter into a technical discussion of the ways in which both the agriculture and the commerce of Japan have been managed so skillfully and successfully through the period of wartime stresses. Suffice it simply to call attention to the fact that these two items of news indicate that the Government is ever alive to the importance of both these two aspects of the nation's economic life.

It may be noted that a prominent part of the estimates for the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry is earmarked for the purpose of encouraging the increase in the number of peasant proprietors and for the purpose of developing a system of agricultural insurance which will enable the farmers to be relieved of fear of losses arising from unforeseen and unavoidable causes. These constitute just another example of the ways in which the Government has ever sought to strengthen the position of the agricultural sections of society. How beneficial this policy of the Government has been and how much it has contributed to the strength of the nation in wartime can be easily seen by contrasting the food situation in Japan in wartime and the food situation in the comparable island country of Britain. According to all the principles of orthodox "classical" economics, the small and rock-bound country of Japan should not be able to feed herself but should have become a parasitic money-changer living off her colonies like England. But Japan today is practically self-sufficing with respect to food, while England is in the throes of semi-starvation as the result of the German blockade. This startling contrast is the result of the Government policy of ever nurturing and encouraging the agrarian interests. The latest budget estimates furnish only another evidence of the continuation of a wise policy which has been in effect for decades.

In connection with the price control recommendations, it may be noted that the central theme is the continuation of the present low-price policy. Although allowances are to be made for changing circumstances, particularly with respect to relations with China, Manchoukuo, and the occupied areas of the South, in general the present price level is to be strictly maintained. Here again the wisdom and ability of the authorities are to be noted. By all the rules of orthodox "classical" economics, Japan should today be trapped in the maelstrom of a vicious inflation. After the five years of the China Affair and the year of the War of Greater East Asia, the general level of prices in Japan remains surprisingly low; commercial transactions remain surprisingly normal and stable; the mode of life of the population has changed surprisingly little considering the magnitude of the conflict which is now raging throughout the world. Contrasted with the violent wrenching which has suddenly occurred in the economy of the heretofore proud and supercilious United States, the economic adjustments suddenly forced by the war have been surprisingly mild and gradual in Japan. For all these conditions, the Government policy of wise control and regulation is responsible.

Whatever the reasons, however, these small items of news serve to call attention to the phenomenal economic strength of Japan which is proving to be so important a factor in confounding and routing our foes.

A Year Ago Today

Dec. 15, 1941

From the Files of Japan Times Advertiser

Japanese Forces at dawn yesterday launched a general offensive against Hongkong. In concert with the fierce attack by the land forces, crack units of the Japanese Air Force have effected severe bombing raids.

* * *

The extraordinary session of the Imperial Diet was formally convoked this morning. Various legislative and budget bills which are necessary for the execution of war will be presented to the Diet for approval.

SOLOMONS BATTLES TO DECIDE MASTERY OF SOUTHERN PACIFIC

Unimpaired Strength of Imperial Navy Is Definite Assurance That U.S. Will Be Ousted From This Area

By JIRO SONODA
(From the Kaizo)

The successes achieved by our aircraft carrier units in their attack on Pearl Harbor has revolutionized naval warfare.

Up to the outbreak of the war, the United States Fleet had been built around a strong force of battleships. But after her bitter experience at Pearl Harbor, closely followed by the sinking of the Prince of Wales and Repulse off Malaya, America could not do otherwise than abandon this traditional policy and henceforth make aircraft carriers the center of her naval forces.

This change has already manifested itself in both the Coral Sea Battle and the Battle off Midway Island, when the enemy sought to counter-attack us with a force built around a group of aircraft carriers. It will be recalled that in each of these encounters, the United States lost two carriers.

Prior to the war, America had seven aircraft carriers in active service. They were the Lexington, Saratoga, Enterprise, Yorktown, Ranger, Wasp and Hornet. The Lexington was torpedoed and sunk to the west of the Hawaiian Islands a month after the war's outbreak; the Saratoga was sent to the bottom in the Coral Sea Battle; and the Yorktown was sunk and the Enterprise damaged in the Midway engagement.

Having lost five-seventh of its carrier force, the United States navy, which had come to realize the importance of aviation in naval warfare, presented the American Congress with an $8,500,000 expansion bill on June 16, immediately after the Sea Battle off Midway.

This bill outlined a fundamental change in American naval policy. Aircraft carriers were given priority over battleships. The bill ordered the construction of five 60,000 ton dreadnoughts to be postponed, and the material and manpower made available as a result were to be directed into the construction of 500,000 tons of carriers.

America's Plans

Testimony given during the discussions that took place before the passage of the bill revealed that if the proposed plan is fully realized America will have a force of 85 aircraft carriers. Of this total, 13 are in the process of construction or their building has been provided for in previously passed bills; 30 are to be converted from cruisers and merchant ships; and the construction of 30 more is planned in the new proposal.

According to original estimates, the United States should have had only two carriers, the Ranger and the Wasp left after the First Battle of the Solomons. But reports of the Second Solomons Battle show that the losses suffered by the enemy included serious damage to four newly-constructed carriers; and between August 25 and October 25, besides sinking the Wasp, our naval units heavily damaged two other carriers in the vicinity of the Solomon Islands. In addition, four carriers were sunk in the subsequent Battle of the South Pacific.

From this it is evident that America, using her great industrial power to the fullest, is readying herself for the new phase in modern warfare brought about by Japan's demonstration of the effectiveness of the aircraft carrier as an offensive weapon.

We have received news that the Essex and another American carrier were launched in July and September respectively. Moreover, we must expect that newly constructed and converted carriers will henceforth be launched one after another from American shipyards. Although there is no reason to fear the outward strength of the enemy, this should help remind us that the real battles are yet to come.

Advised Scrapping of Carriers

On witnessing the vital part being played by aircraft carriers in naval warfare today, one cannot help recalling the London Naval Conference of 1935-36. In an effort to establish the principles of non-intimidation and non-aggression, Japan suggested, during the preliminary negotiations held in 1934, that offensive naval armament, be either reduced or abolished. Our representative, Rear Admiral Isoroku Yamamoto, specifically proposed the reduction of battleship tonnage and the total abolition of aircraft carriers, both offensive weapons, to the United States and Britain, but they would not listen to him.

At the main conference itself, our chief delegate, Admiral Osami Nagano, advanced the same principle proposed by Admiral Yamamoto during the preliminary deliberations, but Britain and America refused to abandon their attitude. As a consequence, the negotiations broke down and the conference ended in disagreement.

Our aircraft carrier units have not only forced a fundamental change in American naval policy but greatly reduced United States' naval power in the Pacific. Is it not ironical that Admirals Nagano and Yamamoto, whose proposal to abolish aircraft carriers was so coldy rebuffed by America and Britain at the London Naval Conference, are today leading the sea war against the two very same countries. Admiral Nagano is Chief of the Naval General Staff, and Admiral Yamamoto, Commander-in-Chief of the Combined Fleets.

Realizes Handicaps

The military affairs expert of the New York Times, Hanson Baldwin, has written a series of articles for his paper following a tour of the South Pacific theater. In the one appearing on October 13, he stressed the handicaps facing the American naval forces in the Pacific by declaring that despite 11 months of bitter fighting, the enemy forces had been unable to undermine the Japanese foothold in the South Pacific. The Pacific war was an utterly ruthless struggle, and an easy victory over Japan was not to be expected. The United States, he concluded, was confronted with great difficulties and limited means in carrying out her struggle for mastery of the Pacific. (Tokyo Nichi Nichi, October 27)

The New York Times commentator made his trip before the great Sea Battle of the South Pacific. If he had been in the Southwest Pacific zone during this engagement, his article would probably have had an even more pessimistic note.

When the entire Solomons area comes under our complete control, communications between America and Australia would be severed. Attempting to prevent this from becoming a reality, the United States dispatched a powerful force of marines to these islands in the early part of August. In the encounter which took place off Tulagi between the escorting American warcraft and our Naval units, we dealt the enemy force a staggering blow. This was the First Battle of the Solomons. Later, American units, attempting to reinforce their troops in the Solomons and seize mastery of the waters in this area received another stunning blow at the hands of our Naval Forces in the Second Battle of the Solomons.

Fully aware of the importance of the southwestern route to her strategic position in the Pacific, America made plans for another big attack in the previous engagements in this area. Vice Admiral Halsey replaced Vice-Admiral Ghermly as Commander of the United States Naval Forces in the South Pacific, and a powerful enemy flotilla was sent steaming northwards to contact the Japanese.

This fleet, probably the strongest the United States could muster in the South Pacific, consisted of at least two battleships and four aircraft carriers besides other escorting vessels. Among the carriers were the Wasp and the Enterprise, which had been damaged off Midway Island.

Enemy Smashed

From August 25 to October 25, our naval units met this powerful enemy fleet in a series of engagements. Then, finally on October 26, an encounter which brought an end to this succession of encounters took place to the north of Santa Cruz Island. The main strength of the enemy's flotilla as well as his ambitious plans were smashed in the hard-fought battle.

The sea encounters commencing with the First Battle of the Solomons and ending with the Battle of the South Pacific were not engagements of merely local importance. This is clear, if only from the strength of the forces employed by both sides. These battles cannot but have a decisive effect on the outcome of the war.

Just before the conclusion of the South Pacific Battle, the American commentator, William Winters, said in a broadcast from San Francisco that the Solomons battle was a struggle for the mastery of the Pacific.

Winters' statement is an indication that America believes the stakes are high in the engagements taking place in the Southwest Pacific around the Solomon Islands. Her initial setbacks, therefore, must have been painfully felt.

We are confident that the Imperial Navy will deal ably with any American counter-attack.

Fruits of Wisdom

It is wise to get knowledge and learning from every source—from a sot, a pot, a fool, a winter-mitten or an old slipper.—Rabelais.

* * *

Man is not born to solve the problem of the universe, but to find out what he has to do; and to restrain himself within the limits of his comprehension.—Goethe.

THE MIRRORS OF THE HEROIC AGE

The Night Battle of Kawagoe

By SANTARO
Of Japan Times Advertiser Staff

Part IV

Place yourself for a moment in Hojo Ujiyasu's position and ponder how you would have acted were you in his shoes. Powerful Lord of Idzu and Sagami provinces and a large portion of Musashi, as he was, he had at his command only 8,000 men to spare, there being so many of his castles and strongholds dispersed over the wide Kanto area which he must garrison. It was altogether too meager a force with which to fight the two mighty foes challenging him on the west and the east: on the one hand, Imagawa's unnumbered hordes ready to crush the thinly garrisoned Nagakubo in Suruga, and on the other, the two Uyesugis and their mighty allies of over sixty thousand had besieged Kawagoe, his most eastern outpost garrisoned by only 3,000 men. Moreover, Ujiyasu was stricken with an illness, which if it was not an insidious or constitutional malady, was one of acute physical anguish such as often afflicted warriors who overtaxed their physical endurance when young.

Ujiyasu did the wisest thing—in fact, the only possible thing—under the circumstances. He chose not to fight at all. He made peace with Imagawa Yoshimoto by surrendering. It was a complete, willing, even eager, joyous surrender, if ever there could be such a surrender, unless it was the surrender of a sentimental maiden to the overtures of the cavalier whom she did not dislike. In other words, he made a virtue of necessity.

'Piteous' Appeal

The moment he knew the Uyesugis had risen in the east, he recalled the reinforcements he had dispatched to Nagakubo, ordering the commander of the fortress to surrender it and come home in triumphant defeat. The message which he sent to Yoshimoto on this occasion was couched in the following terms (I am transcribing the spirit rather than the exact wording of the message sent).

"My dear, great, glorious, all-conquering illustrious cousin, if it is the merest castle town of Nagakubo that you want, take it and you are welcome. It once belonged to your domains ere my father had taken it for reasons which it is not for me to contest. This is no time for us to quarrel over the conduct of our forefathers. You have your great aims—your vast, national plan to extend your sphere westward to Kyoto; while I am now suddenly confronted with terrible enemies in the east who, without a scrap of provocation on our part, have launched this great campaign to punish me. Not only shall you have Nagakubo with all my heart, but I shall be your rear guard against all possible foes who may threaten you from behind, so you may be free to advance westward. Let us make peace that each may deal with his real adversaries. My grandfather, Soun, was a friend and vassal of your grandfather, Yoshitada, and uncle to your father, so we are cousins, allied in blood as in the fortunes of war and peace as we should be. Hereafter I will make it my study to serve and promote your cause as did my grandfather——."

Battle Of Diplomacy

Imagawa Yoshimoto was a man invested with sufficient sense of reality to perceive that if he could get what he wanted without "wetting his fingers with blood," so much the better. Moreover, Ujiyasu was right in what he said: if Yoshimoto made friends with Ujiyasu and could rely upon his rear being guarded by the Hojos it would so much facilitate his advance westward. As for the Uyesugis whom he had instigated into rising against the Hojos, he eased his conscience by thinking that they were now strong enough to take care of themselves, thanks to the initiative he had taken in provoking the war.

The Imagawas thus dropped out of the picture as far as the anti-Hojo campaign was concerned, Ujiyasu was free to deal with the Uyesugis' hordes at Kawagoe. He knew, however, that it was as yet too risky a gamble to pitch his 8,000 against their 65,000, and so, instead of getting up a relief expedition as he was expected to, he launched out on an elaborate war of diplomacy and stratagem.

Accordingly, he began by addressing himself to Koga of Shimosa, headquarters of Ashikaga Haru-uji, Kubo Kanryo of Kanto. A brief explanatory note is in order here. First, it must be stated that Haru-uji, the reigning Kubo Kanryo, was related to Ujiyasu by his wife who was Ujiyasu's younger sister. It seems that Ujitsuna, Ujiyasu's father, conveniently had a number of daughters to spare, and we already know how he had given one of them to Tsunashige the Yellow Hachiman, Lord of Kawagoe Castle. Ujitsuna, like his father, Soun, had evidently suffered from a sort of inferior complex on account of the lack of high pedigree and tried to mend this weak spot in their armors by means of good marriage and aristocratic family connections. Thus it happened that the Kubo Kanryo of Koga and Ujiyasu's were brother-in-law, though in terms of official rank Ujiyasu was his inferior and subordinate.

Kubo Kanryo's Position

It is also easy to see that the position of the Kubo Kanryo had experienced a sudden unexpected premium. As already remarked before, the office of Kubo Kanryo since the historic evacuation of Kamakura by Ashikaga Shigeuji in 1453, had been one which excited only honor and respect rather than fear; for it lacked power to implement its influence. So in ordinary times all daimyo of Kanto, large and small, acted with their sweet will, regardless of the Kubo Kanryo as if he had never existed. Now that there had arisen a great issue fairly dividing the whole of Kanto into two camps, i.e., the Uyesugis and their Allies versus the Hojos, the Kubo as the hereditary suzerain of the whole Kanto possessed, so to speak, the casting vote. To have the Kubo on one's side was now tantamount, to making this side the Loyalist and the other the rebel, and would prove the decisive factor in winning the allegiance of the rest of daimyo and free lance warriors in Kanto who were as it were still sitting on the fence. Hence the sudden revival of Haru-uji's political influence in Kanto.

Under the circumstances the petition which Ujiyasu addressed to Haru-uji imploring his assistance in this "awful dilemma in the history of the Hojos," was couched in very humble, even piteous terms, something to the following effect.

"As your Excellency may already know, we have been challenged by the two Uyesugis to fight their allied armies of sixty thousand men. Their objective in this unprovoked war we do not know, but we may guess they want to recover some of our territory which had once belonged to their ancestors. If so, why do they not say so frankly that we may get into touch with one another, and through your Excellency's mediation, settle matters in an amicable manner satisfactory to both sides. This is no time for getting up fresh cause for war: the country everywhere has seen enough of destruction and blood shed; it is time for laying down the foundations of a peaceful and prosperous regime so as to set the minds of the people at rest and promote the glory of the heaven and earth. Such was the ideal toward which we have been assiduously working night and day. Then suddenly out of the blue sky did burst this terrible war-cloud, and we are threatened with extinction by the two powerful Uyesugi. What crime have we done to deserve such punishment?

Appealed to Chivalry

"Regarding the distribution of territory we had inherited, we must not be held responsible for every sin our ancestors may have committed in their days. If there was any injustice or cause for complaint in the arrangement we find we may settle it in a spirit of peaceful compromise and mutual give-and-take, without appeal to arms. We were absorbed, as your Excellency is aware, in the administration of our domains on the principles laid down by the sages and guided by the policy of peace at home and friendly relations with the neighbors, when this war was abruptly thrust upon us. Naturally we are helpless. The Imagawas were probably the original instigators, but with them we have signed peace, conceding to them what they wanted. In like manner we might settle with the Uyesugis if they would but listen to reason and stop this siege. In this hour of agony and helplessness for us we lift our voice and appeal to your sense of justice, your generosity, your chivalry, to your sympathy and affection as beloved brother-in law, and implore you to give orders at once to the Uyesugis to desist from this unjust, cruel war, to release Kawagoe and disperse their confederate armies, so that we might discuss terms of our surrender to them in peaceful manner."

Haru-uji felt there was truth in what Ujiyasu asid, and besides, his pro-Hojo sentiment considerably strengthened by his lady's pleadings, he almost decided to stay the Uyesugis' uplifted hand to strike the Hojos. When the Uyesugis heard of how Ujiyasu was worming himself into the Kubo's heart, they lost no time in making counter action. They at once sent a special envoy to Koga to "crush Hojo's argument" and to vindicate the justness of the Uyesugis' cause in the eyes of the Kubo. So began a regular war of diplomacy between Hojo and the Uyesugis with Koga as the objective or prize of their contention.

(To Be Continued)

In the Periodicals

Toa, Vol. 15, No. 12, December, 1942 (in Japanese). Publishers, the Toa-kai, Tokyo. Price 50 sen. Feature articles: Character of the War of Greater East Asia and Politics, Renunciation of Extraterritorial Right by America and Britain, Racial Problem of Burma, and Price Problem on the Continent.

Gaiko Jiho, No. 912 dated December 1, 1942 (in Japanese). Publishers, the Gaiko Jiho-sha, Tokyo. Price 60 sen. Leading articles: The First Anniversary of Outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia, Study of America's Off-Season Election, Anglo-American Offensive and Greater East Asia War, U.S. Invasion on North Africa and Advance of Italo-German Forces, Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere and British Colonization is India, Victory of Laval Diplomacy, Fighting Power of America's Economy, and Principle of Cultural Policy of Southern Regions.

MANCHOUKUO SETTLERS DOING EXCELLENT WORK

Much Interest Attached to Second Five-Year Plan

(From the Toyo Keizai)

The second Five-Year Manchoukuo Colonization Plan was announced simultaneously by both the Japanese and Manchoukuoan Governments at the beginning of this year. The first plan came to an end last year. The second Five-Year Plan aims at the colonization of 220,000 families and the sending to Manchoukuo of 130,000 young volunteers, a two-fold increase over the goal set in the first Five-Year Plan. The objective of the Manchoukuo colonization plan is to secure harmony and concord among the five different races in the country, centering around the Japanese settlers, and at the same time to distribute the Japanese population.

The emigration and the management of farms under the first Five-Year Program have been carried out with considerable success. Though it was originally intended to establish more than 100,000 Japanese households on the plains of Manchoukuo, this number was subsequently reduced to 81,000 households. By the end of the first Five-Year Plan, 1941, more than 42,000 families emigrated to Manchoukuo. However, this figure needs an explanation. As, it takes four full years to settle colonizers, the complete results of the first Five-Year Plan cannot be known till the third year of the second Five-Year Plan, or until 1944. Thus the number of those who have completed their emigration includes only the persons who went to Manchoukuo during the first and second years of the undertaking. In the first year, the results were 76.4 per cent and in the second, 81.9 per cent successful.

Settle in Northern Part

The Japanese emigrants have settled for the most part in the northern part of Manchoukuo. In examining the statistics for the 1941 year-end, we find that the majority of colonizers settled in Sanchiang Province (23 per cent of the total), in Pe an Province (16 per cent), and in Pinchiang, Rung-an, Kirin, Lung chiang, and Muyuan-chiang and other provinces.

The farm goods produced in Manchoukuo included water rice, soya beans, cereals, millet, kaoliang, corn, hemp, and tobacco. Twenty-three per cent of the total cultivated area of the farm products was given to soya beans, 16 per cent to water rice, corn, wheat and oats, respectively.

Products, Areas Cultivated by Colonizers
(In hectares)

	1939	1940	1942
Total area	6,897	71,775	*37,778
Water rice	1,031	13,066	16,018
Soya bean	1,540	17,254	22,675
Wheat	1,193	7,459	8,670
Barley	567	3,099	4,243
Oats	767	4,232	8,485
Kaoliang	221	4,723	5,233
Millet	480	5,752	7,624
Corn	207	4,716	9,896
Potatoes	106	1,098	2,584
Hemp	11	568	94
Green vegetables	322	4,147	5,101
Tobacco	20	293	88
Others	438	5,352	6,881

Note: Taken from October, 1941 survey of Manchoukuo Colonization Company.
* Does not include Chengtzu-ho and Kientao Provinces.

The area cultivated by a single household in Manchoukuo by the settlers average 3.7 hectares (1940 average) while in Japan Proper, it is only 1.4 hectare (1939 average), showing that the former till an area more than double that of the latter. The number of persons in one settler's household in Manchoukuo is 2.85 (1940) as against 3.77 (1932) in the farming households of Japan Proper. This is only natural in view of the fact that the emigrants have gone to Manchoukuo only a short time ago, and therefore it is common to find a settler's family composed of only the husband and wife. In a survey of nine settlers' families engaged in farming in Manchoukuo, the 1941 Colonizers' Almanac reveals that the members of the families account for 32.3 per cent of the working days and that hired laborers account for the remainder, 67.7 per cent. However, as a whole, more than 46 per cent of the working days are accounted for by hired hands.

Recently, in tilling the land, the hand and hoe method is being replaced by plows. An effort is now being made for each household, through the employment of plows, harrows and other labor-saving devices, as have been used in Hokkaido, to cultivate 10 hectares of land without using outside help. With the adoption of these new methods the advancement of farming under the second Five-Year Plan is expected to become more pronounced.